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. A. ENGELHARD, Editor and Prop.
O WHOM ALL LETTERS ON BUSINESS MUST BE ADDRESSED.
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THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1871.

A Dramatic and Terrible Scene.

The European mails bring full details of the execution of Rossel, Ferre and Bourgeois, on the 28th ultimo. This event has caused so great a sensation throughout the civilized world, and was so dramatic in its circumstances, that our readers will, no doubt, be pleased to have a full account of it.

Ferre was one of the principal leaders of the Commune, and the evidence proved that he directed, in person, the execution of the Archbishop and the other hostages. His fate sufficed to cut him off from all sympathy, and no voice has been raised to mourn his fate, unless it is that of his associates in crime.

Bourgeois was a Sergeant in the 45th of the line of the regular army. He was guilty of striking his superior officer, and of deserting to the Commune during the struggle. His fate was that of many others of the rank and file,—shot as deserters from their colors to the enemy, and it is fully justified by every principle of military law. He would not have attracted notice if he had not happened to be executed with Ferre and Rossel.

The latter is the distinguished victim whose death has thrilled the world with regret that one so noble and so talented could have come to such an untimely and lamentable end. In many respects his fate reminds us of that of Major Andre. Like him, he was the victim of inexorable military law; and like him, he commanded the respect, and even the admiration of those who doomed him to death. The fierce denunciations against the Commission of Pardons for refusing to spare his life are not much worse than those which assailed Washington in the case of Andre. In point of right, the two cases are equally clear. Any soldiers have been shot for deserting the Commune, and no voice was raised for them. The officer who abandoned his colors and fought against his former comrades is more guilty than the private—and in an army whose discipline was so thoroughly disorganized, a striking example was needed to recall both officers and men to a sense of their duty. The execution of Rossel is not a crime, as some wildly assert, but in the state of political complications it may be worse, as Talleyrand would have expressed it—that is to say, a blunder.

We condense the following from various sources:

Very early on the morning of the 28th of November, the three doomed men were informed that they had but a few hours to live. Their conduct in that trying moment was characteristic. Ferre, the imaginary Radical, refused all religious consolation, and wrote a note to his family asserting his materialistic convictions, and directing that no religious ceremonies should be performed over him. Bourgeois, probably a man of little if any education, accepted the ministrations of a Catholic priest without any special exhibition of faith or contrition. Rossel, a Protestant by birth, had already made his preparations for death and his peace with God. For a considerable time he had been attended by his pastor, Mr. Passa, who seems to be a noble type of the Christian minister. On the fatal morning, Rossel took the Sacrament and expressed his firm confidence of salvation through Jesus Christ, blessing God for having given him such a steadfast hope in his Saviour. It is a sad thought that so many distinguished Frenchmen have died more like heathens than Christians,—most of them without a sign of religious feeling, many with a jest on their lips; and it is a satisfaction to see this one dying not only like a brave soldier, but also like a true and enlightened Christian.

At seven o'clock on that cold and cloudy November morning, some five or six thousand men were drawn up on the vast plain of Satory, near Versailles. This plain has been an exercise ground for troops from time immemorial, and at one of its extremities are large sand mounds serving as targets for artillery practice. The troops formed three sides of a square, the mounds forming the fourth. Every regiment in Paris had furnished a detachment. The Engineers, to which Rossel belonged, were in full force and Bourgeois's regiment, the 45th, was there entire. In the chilly morning mist, three military ambulances are seen to advance. Immediately attention is called, arms are shouldered, and while the condemned are passing along the front of the troops the drums beat the same salute that is given to royalty—a sort of poetic homage to the majesty of Death paid to those men still living but already within its dread shadow. Arriving near the mounds the carriages halt and the condemned step out. Three posts are planted about twenty yards apart in front of the artillery mounds. Opposite to each is a firing party of four Sergeants, four corporals and four privates. The one which is to execute Rossel is selected from his own corps—the engineers. The one opposite to Bourgeois is from his own regiment, the 45th, of the line. A party from the 51st is to execute Ferre. The prisoners take their places with their backs to the posts, but not tied to them—Rossel on the left and Bourgeois in the centre. The drums now cease to beat, and in the solemn silence, the registrar of the Court reads the sentences. Rossel listens with attention, and calmly throws off his overcoat and hat. He objects to having his eyes blind-folded, but yields to the persuasion of his pastor. Bourgeois does not seem to hear his sentence read, and Ferre, assuming a theatrical attitude, continues to smoke his cigar.

Everything is now ready. The firing parties advance within six paces. The adjutant lowers his sword, and thirty-six muskets ring out upon the clear cold air.—Rossel falls stone-dead, but the other two are being killed out-right, immediately receive the *coup de grace*. At 7:30 the troops begin to defile past the corpses, Rossel's regiment heading the column with a band playing a brilliant march. The bodies of Ferre and Rossel were delivered to their families. That of Sergeant Bourgeois was buried in the cemetery of St. Louis.

Just before his execution, Rossel wrote a letter accompanied by this commentary:

I have presided at the court-martial, and I am judged; I have condemned, and I am condemned; judge not and ye shall not be judged.

[The letter of which the *Gaulois* publishes a fac-simile, is as follows:]

MY DEAR M. PASSA: I charge you, if ever the party which I have supported should attain power, and if it should threaten its adversaries with its vengeance, to make use of this letter to tell them that, at my last hour, I earnestly ask those who have the honor to defend liberty, not to avenge its victims; that would be unworthy of liberty, and of us who are dead.

Your very devoted,
L. ROSSEL.

November 28, 5:30 A. M.

It is lamentable that such a man as Rossel should have been put to no better use than to be shot; but it is above all lamentable that the condition of his country renders such a terrible example necessary. God grant that this dread lesson may bear good fruit in the future!

Government Corruptions.

We publish this morning another abridgement of the debate in the United States Senate, upon Senator Trumbull's Resolution to investigate the charges of official corruption. It is the first time in the history of the Radical party that it has been brought to bay. The action of the Senate in killing off the Resolution of Senator Trumbull, the action of the caucus, and the passage of another set of investigating Resolutions and the appointment of a partisan committee is an acknowledged confession of the truth of the charges preferred.

The administration Senators having last week voted down the proposed investigation into all departments of the government becoming alarmed at the denunciation which their action brought out from the leading Republican papers of the North, have seemingly agreed to the investigation. But the committee arranged in caucus, and the restricted resolutions under which they act are such shallow subterfuges that we do not believe the more honest portion of the party will be satisfied. The country will not be deceived by Senator Morton's protestations that the civil service of the United States is the best in the world. The people will not be satisfied by the partisans of the President becoming "common vouchees" for every man holding office under the government. Serious and grave charges are authoritatively made, and investigation is demanded—an investigation which will command confidence, not the white-washing report of men selected for the purpose.

The best talent and highest character among Republican Senators demand this investigation. Trumbull, Schurz, Sumner, Fenton, Wilson, Logan, Patterson and Tipton, and the leading and influential journals of the party insist upon it. General Grant can no longer shelter his official thieves under the protection of his military achievements. The people have long been restless—the politicians begin to grow anxious. All over the United States the people are advancing, and the politicians retreating. The frauds and outrages in the Southern States, by which their present prosperity has been wrecked, has caused an uneasy feeling at the North. Holden and Bullock, and Tweed and Connolly have run their race, and Scott, of South Carolina, is about to reap his reward. The government thieves quake in their boots. They cannot be saved by a partisan Senate, except at the cost of the party. Will the Senate retreat, or will they advance. Either movement is fraught with danger to their party.

If the Democratic party will take advantage of the position and act with firmness and wisdom, these corruptions and short-comings of the administration may prove blessings in disguise.

COLERIDGE deplored that, in his day the tendency of modern political economy was to denationalize. "It would," says he, "dig up the charcoal foundations of the temple of Ephesus, to burn as fuel for a steam engine." That isn't a circumstance to the modern Yankee, who organizes a company to excavate the bones of dead Pharaohs and Ptolomies from the Egyptian Catacombs, to be used as field-fertilizers!

LOCAL.

WILMINGTON, CHARLOTTE & RUTHERFORD R. R.—The following is the gist of the bill now before the Legislature, in favor of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad. There is but little doubt that it will pass, and it ought to pass, as it will aid materially in the completion of the entire road. The State lien is now worthless, but it embarrasses the negotiations now being made to build the road through:

1st. *Resolved*, That the President and Directors of the W., C. & R. R. R. Company be, and are hereby authorized and empowered, whenever in their judgment it shall be deemed expedient to change the guage of the road in such manner as they may deem most conducive to the interest of the Company.

2d. *Resolved*, That in order to insure such extension it is important that this Company be empowered to issue first mortgage seven per cent. gold bonds at the rate of sixteen thousand dollars per mile from Wilmington to the Tennessee line, said bonds to be payable in gold, principal and interest in New York and London, at the rate of five dollars to the pound sterling, and to be secured by a first mortgage on all the property, assets and franchises of the Company. That the said bonds shall be exchangeable at par for the present outstanding first mortgage bonds of the Company; and that to secure and accomplish such exchange, said bonds to the amount of two and a half millions of dollars shall be deposited with Trustees to be appointed by the Directors, to be exchanged for the outstanding bonds, as fast as the bondholders shall consent.

3d. *Resolved*, That on the completion of the road to Charlotte and certificate of the President of the Company being presented to the Treasurer of the State, all bonds and obligations of the Company in the hands of the State Treasurer shall be delivered up to the Company.

4th. *Resolved*, That all claim or lien which the State may have, by reason of the issue of special tax bonds to the Company, is by this act rendered null and void.

Virginia State Debt.

There is $1,840,000 in the Virginia State Treasury, and the assailants of the funding bill are trying to stop the payment of the January interest on the public debt, which amonts to $600,000.—Richmond *Enquirer*.

The Mobile (Ala.) Register, now edited by Mr. J. Forsyth, celebrated its semi-centennial on the 10th inst.

CARRIER'S ADDRESS,

To the Patrons and Friends of the Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 25, 1871.

When City lies in quiet sleep,
When watch their silent vigils keep,
When clock in steeple strikes out three,
When laborer from care is free,
In wind and rain, in hail or snow,
The CARRIER BOY is bound to go.
Old Winter now has seized the earth,
The sky and air to snow give birth;
The water heaves beneath the wind,
Which leaves its foaming track behind,
Business and life give forth no sound,
Darkness and gloom are all around;
He girds his bundle in its place,
Draws down his cap to shield his face,
Clasps tight his arms across his breast;
What is the treasure he has prest
So tightly o'er his heart, and where,
In such an hour, without a care,
Is bound this youth with heart so brave,
Who whistles as he goes a stave.
Of some late song "Dan Rice" has brought
Or from "Live Book Store" he has bought?
Not heeding weather, near infernal?
Reader, this treasure is "THE JOURNAL!"
And "what's the JOURNAL?" do you say,
"Which visits us from day to day?"
THE JOURNAL! why, it brings us news
Of ships and steamers as they cruise,
From port to port the wide world over,
Bringing to maid news of her lover,
Who, anxious for the time to come
When he can bring her to his home;
Has gone to seek "on foreign strand"
A fortune fair, then claim her hand,
And heart with heart through every strife
Go bravely in the path of life.
Oh, where's the land, Oh, where's the shore,
Which those who through our earth explore,
Have e'er described, or even seen,
With valleys teeming, mountains green;
With sky so blue, so brightly clear
As thine, Oh Carolina dear!
Besides of ships and steamers gone,
Of maidens left at home alone,
Our JOURNAL gives from every land
The news of battles hand to hand,
Tells of wars 'twixt French and Prussian,
Of policies English, Austrian, Russian,
Of stocks, of gold, of coffee, tea,
And all that's brought across the sea
To please all c'asses of our nation
Of every grade in every station.
It's told of Congress—Legislature,
Of all convulsions of old nature;
Of change in styles and eke the fashions,
Of all the world does when its passions
Are wrought upon by causes various
As leaves on trees, so multifarious.
We hold a glass for you to look
And see the world We give a book
Which brings instruction to all classes
On every subject as it passes;
Whether of politics or religion,
Of iron mines or golden region;
At home, abroad, in Church or State,
The JOURNAL news is always "late"—
With correspondents everywhere,
Its editors the burdens share,
Compositors are ever bright
And laboring ly day and night.
What wonder that from all the ranks
Of life's great army come such thanks;
And from "high private" up to "Colonel,"
They all cry out, "send us the JOURNAL."
On all the mornings of this year
Kind Patrons we have brought good cheer;
Your children 'round your knees have scrambled,
The very dog on hearth has gamboled,
And kitty's even cut a caper
As you have op'd our morning paper.
And now dear Christmas comes again,
Birthday of Him who died in pain
To give us hope of Heaven above,
Oh! list the story of His love—
And as you raise your hearts in prayer
Let His loved poor receive your care;
Your gratitude and love combine,
And cheer those up who now repine.
With tender heart and open hand
Go to the poor in all our land.
Your store impart, kind words bestow,
And then before His altars bow.
Oh! how your heart with joy will swell
As at his feet your griefs you tell
For pain and sorrow have a part
In every throbbing human heart.
Dear patrons now our tale doth come
To speak of matters just at home:
Of trade our city hath its part,
Is well established as a mart—
Our wharves are burthened with the yield
Of Carolina's fertile field.
All o'er our city saw and plane
Bring our mechanics plenteous gain;
House after house around us rises,
With taste, civilization prizes.
Our stores enlarged on every hand
Hold merchandise from every land;
Railroads stretch out their iron arms,
The engines sound their loud alarms;
Up-river boats come puffing by
With wheels that almost seem to fly,
While produce on their decks is piled
As if the seasons all had smiled
To bless mankind with every food,
Which comes from "Author of all good."
And shall we fail to praise His name,
From whom our health and blessings came;
Where'er man stands upon our sod
Let him sing praises to our God.
The CARRIER joins the grateful song
And prays God's blessings be among
His patrons dear; where'er they move
May they enjoy their Father's love.

A MURDERER AT BAY.

A Horrible Crime near Boston—A Wife Stabbed Thirty-five Times by her Husband—The Murderer Shot Dead.

Not long ago William Venner, aged 30, and his wife, aged 40, came from Maine to reside in Lynn, Mass. The man drank, and the couple did not live happily together. They resided with Venner's sister, a Mrs. Caswell. On Wednesday night, the 13th inst., Mr. and Mrs. Venner left there and found board with Mrs. Roundy, at 190 Adams street. A day or two ago Venner told his wife that he had left off drinking, and obtained from her about forty dollars in money, with part of which he bought a large dirk knife. Saturday morning there seemed no new trouble between the couple, but on the contrary they seemed to harmonize perfectly. Shortly after breakfast Venner went down into the cellar to split some wood for his landlady. While there, and at about 10 o'clock, Mrs. Venner also went down one flight of stairs, but descended no farther, as it was on this floor that she met her cruel death. It is supposed that she had started to go down stairs and was met by her husband, who was coming up from the cellar.

Mrs. Conway, who lives on the lower floor, heard loud screams coming from the entry-way at the foot of the stairs, which was separated from her only by one door, and which also had a door opening on the street. Mrs. Conway rushed to the door and saw Mrs. Venner struggling in the grasp of her husband, who held her by the hair with one hand, while with the other he held the dirk above referred to, with which he was dealing murderous stabs about the head and neck of the woman.—Mrs. Conway rushed into the street, shrieking in terror. An old man named Ayres went to the front door and attempted to push it open. He was met by the murderer, who was then standing over his wife, from whom life had not yet departed. Venner waved his knife threateningly, and said; "Damn you, don't you come in here." The old man immediately retreated.

THE MURDERER'S ESCAPE AND CAPTURE.

A moment more the murderer flung open the door and walked coolly forth. Mrs. Conway shouted: "There's the man, stop him;" but although by this time half a dozen persons were attracted to the spot, all were horrified, and no one stirred. Venner then ran away to the woods. An alarm was given, and a large detachment of the city police repaired to the house to learn the circumstances of the case and institute search for the murderer. Their efforts soon proved successful, for an hour after the commission of the crime they had found its perpetrator in the woods, in Rocks Pasture, in the rear of the house. He showed fight, and attempted to escape. His eyes glittered like those of a wild animal, and bade his pursuers stand off.

The officers pressed forward. The frenzied man saw that there was nothing left him but to cut his way through, and this he attempted at the risk of his life. Starting madly from the tree against which he had been leaning, dirk in hand, he rushed through the throng. Officer Goodrich tried to check him in his progress; but it was useless. Officer Thurston stood in his way, but Venner attacked the officer, and with the force of his onset threw Mr. Thurston upon his back, stabbing him repeatedly with the dirk in the back of his head. One of the wounds laid the left cheek of Mr. Thurston wide open, and all of them are of a serious character.

THE MURDERER SHOT.

Officer Whittier came to the rescue and used his club to good advantage, but before the brute could be compelled to relinquish his hold City Marshal Barrett appeared upon the scene and shot him dead, inflicting four wounds in the head, shoulder, side and hand, upon the left side of his body. The body of Mrs. Venner was removed to the City Hall. Thirty-five wounds had been inflicted upon her, almost any one of which would have been sufficient to cause death.

The Republican Missouri Policy.

Republican journals are prematurely condemning this new party movement, and attempting to whistle it down as of no account. Whether it is worthy of consideration will depend upon the President and Congress. If the civil service and the tariff are not radically changed this winter the new movement will be formidable. The democrats of Missouri are ready to abandon their organization, as they have done before, to join a new party. The democrats of New York would probably do likewise. It would be powerful in Louisiana, Texas, Alabama, Virginia, New Hampshire, Connecticut and Ohio, where the republicans are quarreling and the contending parties are nearly equal. Other States could easily be carried upon a platform which promises practical reform. A new party can only be made impossible by making it unnecessary—that is, by carrying out in good faith the avowed purposes of the administration.—New York *Evening Post. rep.*

The Treasury Department has decided that in addition to requiring the collector of a port to remit the inspection of his records concerning the titles of vessels by the public, the act of July 29, 1850, section 3d, appears to make it the duty of that officer to examine the record himself, if requested, and to give a certificate showing the ownership of a vessel, and describing such encumbrances thereon as may have been recorded.

John W. Irvin was arrested in Pittsburg, on the 18th inst., charged with executing "raised" checks, which he had passed on the banks, to the amount of $7,900.

The fact that the English government has lately granted the children of DR. Livingstone, the African traveler, a pension, is taken as an official indication that it believes in his death.

TO THOSE WHO ARE BOWED DOWN by nervous Debility, and despair of ever recovering the vigor and men of manhood we earnestly recommend DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS. Before they have finished the first bottle, they will feel the restorative principle at work in every portion of their broken-down systems and hope will spring up in their hearts. No case of Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Intermittent Fever, Rheumatism, Gout or kidney disease, can resist this unequalled vegetable tonic which is unpolluted by any distilled or fermented liquor. 4w

Peril and Precaution.

This is a season that tries the frame and the constitution. If there be a weak spot in either, the chilling damps, the malarious fogs, the varieties of temperature that mark the commencement of the winter season are sure to find it out There are few systems that have not a weak spot somewhere, and the wisest thing that any man or woman can do is to fortify it by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and thus keep the enemy at bay. In war, when a city is menaced the first thing to be done is to strengthen the ramparts. The same policy should be adopted with the human body, when its direct foe, malaria, is abroad. If the stomach is weak, this tonic will lend it vigor; if the bowels are morbidly sensitive, this alterative will regulate them; if the liver is inert, this wholesome stimulant will rouse it; if there is constipation, this aperient will cure it; if there is nervous debility, this nervine will replace it with nervous vigor; if there is impurity in the blood, this depurent will neutralize it; if there is a cloud on the spirits, this exhilarant will dispel it. These are facts that have been demonstrated every day for the last twenty years. Can as much be said for any other medicine—or rather, can as much be proved? for anything may be said by the unscrupulous. Do not accept any of the local bitters sometimes recommended by dealers in lieu of the Standard Restorative.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Sketch of the Exciting Debate on Mr. Trumbull's Resolution.

In Senate, Monday, December 18, 1871—Mr. Anthony moved to proceed to the election of the committee on investigation and retrenchment, which was agreed to, and the ballot being dispensed with, Mr. Anthony submitted the following as the members of the committee: Messrs. Buckingham, Pratt, Howe, Harlan, Stewart, Pool, and Bayard.

Mr. Sumner asked Mr. Anthony whether any of the Senators who had been active in asking for an investigation of the civil service had been placed on this committee?

Mr. Anthony replied that Mr Sumner knew as well as he did. He thought the gentlemen named were judicious, sensible, and moderate men, commanding the confidence of their associates.

Mr. Sumner: Certainly. I have nothing to say except in kindness and good-will toward every Senator on the committee, but when I heard the list I was astonished at the absence of certain names. I find in the list not the name of a single Senator who urged this investigation, or who voted for it in the strongest form, unless it be the Democratic member (Mr. Bayard.) The Senators on this list all voted against investigation in its strongest form, and I understand that every Senator in favor of the investigation in its strongest form except the Democratic Senator is excluded from the committee. It is for the Senate to determine, after the the debate that has occurred, whether a committee organized in that way can satisfy the country. Perhaps, also, it would be worth while to consider whether it is in conformity with parliamentary law. Mr. Sumner quoted from Jefferson's Manual to show that it was not.

He continued: This inquiry was first presented by the Senator from Illinois (Mr. Trumbull), and urged by him in an elaborate and able speech, which has already awakened echoes throughout the country. I miss his name from that committee, and I miss the name of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Schurz.) For five years past there has been a committee on retrenchment, joint in character, but still representative of the Senate. I know not whether any of the members of that committee appear on the list of the Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. Schurz: No, not one.

Mr. Sumner—My friend before me says not one. Neither the chairman of that committee (Mr. Patterson), who had gained much experience in ferreting out abuses, nor one of his associates, finds a place on the committee. Why, sir, it is simply inexplicable. My purpose is accomplished if I call the attention of my friend (Mr. Anthony) to the character of the committee he proposes. [Laughter.]

Mr. Anthony said the committee proposed by the senator from Illinois (Mr. Trumbull) was a joint committee, and if it had been appointed that senator would have had the pleasure of being chairman of it. The resolution under which this committee is appointed was offered by him (Mr. Anthony). He (Mr. Anthony) denied that any senator here was opposed to investigation. Every senator who had spoken had declared in favor of investigation.

Mr. Thurman said Mr. Anthony was only evading the question. No one sought to impugn the personal character of the gentlemen named for the committee.

Mr. Frelinghuysen asked Mr. Thurman if it was according to parliamentary law to place on this committee men who did not vote for the resolution which created it.

Mr. Thurman said this was a quibble. The senators who first proposed this investigation ought to have a representation upon the committee, and not one of those who voted for the resolution of the Senator from Illinois is put on the committee.

Mr. Buckingham said the Senator from Illinois had declined to go on the committee.

Mr. Trumbull said that after the Senate had voted down the proposition offered by him, and had decided to raise a committee and refer nothing to it, and give it no power except such as the Senate in the future might see fit to give it, after this was done, he had in private conversation with Mr. Buckingham said that he would not go upon such a committee.

Mr. Thurman resumed, and maintained that in order to cripple the investigation parliamentary usage had been disregarded. But one of the minority had been put on it. The senator from Delaware (Mr. Bayard) was acceptable in every way to the minority, but that senator's time was much occupied now as a member of the Ku-Klux and Finance Committees. The minority were entitled to two members at least of this committee, because they come within a small fraction of representing one-half of the people of the United States.

Mr. Bayard said the attempt to construe any criticism of this committee into a reflection of the personal character of the members would not blind the eyes of the people to the true facts of the case. The general and the well-founded impression would be that this committee was organized to conceal and not to uncover. He himself could not be in two places at once, and when it was impossible for him to attend on the sittings of this committee he intended that the people should know it, and should know why. He continued in comment of the civil service and its alleged abuses, referring to the delinquencies of the bank-examiner Callender, the knowledge of whose transactions had shaken the public confidence in the whole national bank system. What was the record of this Administration? What was the fate of the Special Commissioner of Internal Revenue, David A. Wells? For advocating reforms in the service and for pointing out abuses Mr. Wells lost his office. A Secretary of the Interior who honored himself by instituting needed measures of reform in his department, and who put a stop to corruption and abuse, had been summarily gotten rid of by this Administration, which had retained in its embrace a Postmaster-General whom the House of Representatives condemned for his connection with the great Chorpenning fraud. Is it not a singular fact that the very moment any one rises here to call attention to any abuse in the civil service he is immediately charged with making a personal attack on the President? Is it to be understood that the President is the apologizer and defender of fraud and corruption in the Government service? He asked what was thought of the conduct of Mr. Akerman, the Attorney-General, in going into the State of North Carolina pending a canvass and attempting by intimidation and threats of Federal interference to overawe the people of that State from altering their State Constitution. He wanted to know if it was really true that the Executive influence overshadowed this Senate chamber; that Senators were influenced in their action by hopes of Executive favor or fears of Executive disapproval? Proceeding further, Mr. Bayard instanced the deposition of Mr. Sumner from the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the ejection from office of the friends of Mr. Schurz as an evidence that all Senators who dared to have an independent opinion of their own were to be punished by the Executive disfavor.

Mr. Scott said he had consulted with a number of the Democratic Senators as to placing of an additional member of that party on the committee, and they had concurred in naming the Senator from California (Mr. Casserly) if the Senate saw fit to add another member to the committee. He therefore moved that the name of Mr. Casserly be added.

No objection being made, it was ordered that the name of Mr. Casserly be added.

[Here Mr. Logan spoke as reported yesterday.]

Mr. Trumbull offered as an amendment to the resolution of Mr. Anthony, naming the committee, his original proposition as instructions to the committee.

Mr. Morton dissented altogether from the statements which had been made on this floor as to the effect produced upon the country by this debate. He repudiated as unworthy of denial the charge that any Senators here were opposed to investigation. Some people are here who can talk of nothing else than civil service reform—they have it for breakfast, lunch, dinner, and tea. Congress had authorized the President to appoint a civil service commission. He had appointed able and discreet men, who would soon be ready to report. Senators talk a great deal about what the country will say. He (Mr. Morton) would tell them what the country would say. It would say that this was an attempt for political purposes to take this out of the hands of the President to prevent him from having any credit in the matter.

At 5 P. M. Mr. Thurman moved to adjourn, which was not agreed to, Mr. Anthony appealing to the majority to sit the matter out.

Mr. Anthony then moved to amend Mr. Trumbull's proposition.

Mr. Thurman made a second motion to adjourn, which was again voted down.

Mr. Trumbull took the floor in favor of his proposition and in opposition to its operation being reduced, as proposed by Mr. Anthony. He proceeded to comment on abuses in the civil service. The newspapers say a caucus was held to determine whether the resolution should pass, and if so, in what shape. This was no political question, and it was not proper to bring it before any caucus, and he (Mr. Trumbull) would say here that while he had a seat on this floor he would not be bound by caucus dictation in any such matters.

Mr. Morton referred to the labors of the civil service commission appointed by the President, who were soon to report the result of their labors, and repeated that the country would look upon this movement as an attempt to take the whole subject out of the hands of the President.

Mr. Clayton said, in reply to the statement made some days since by Mr. Blair, that the Marshal and District Attorney of Arkansas had been removed for procuring the indictment of a violator of the law, that such was not the case.

Mr. Blair said that the person who had been indicted, and for a violation of the enforcement act, was none other than the Senator who had just spoken, Mr. Clayton. He had never been brought to trial, but the indictment had been quashed on a technicality. If the trial had ever taken place, perhaps he (Mr. Blair) might have changed his opinion; but as it did not, he was strengthened in it.

The debate was continued at great length, Mr. Sumner contending that to argue that a caucus bound any one was absurd and unconstitutional.

Mr. Anthony's amendment was adopted; yeas, 29; nays, 18—the Republicans in the negative being Senators Fenton, Logan, Patterson, Schurz, Sumner, Trumbull, and Tipton. The committee as moved by Mr. Anthony was then adopted, an amendment of Senator Vickers naming Messrs. Tipton and Trumbull as members of the committee being rejected.

The Senate then, at 1 P. M., adjourned.

Concerning the Commandments.

Mark Twain tells the following funny incident:

"Why, captain, you appear to have a bad cold."

"Yes, madam," said the captain, who is fond of working in the garden early in the morning, in his shirt-sleeves, "I suppose I deserve it. I caught it while breaking the seventh commandment last Sunday."

The party, male and female, started and looked blank, and the lady who brought out the remark said, as well as a choking fit would let her:

"Well, upon my word, captain, considering the unusual circumstances of the case, and your present surroundings, it was hardly necessary for you to enter into such full particulars."

When the innocent captain got home he found to his amazement that the seventh commandment does not say "Thou shalt remember the Sabbath kay to keep it holy."

Mrs. Fair.

Mrs. Fair's face has assumed a deathly pallor. A San Francisco paper says: "After her conviction of the murder of Crittenden there was a host of friends, or pretended friends, who called to see her, and, as they termed it, 'to comfort her in her great misfortune.' But little by little the number of visitors grew less, and now, besides her mother, daughter and attorneys, there are only three women who call upon her, and only one of these pays her visits daily. She passes her time of late in reading and writing. She still refuses to take prison food, and her meals are brought to her twice a day from a restaurant. Mrs. Fair is full of hope that the court having her case under consideration will say by its decision that she is entitled to a new trial."

The Latest Franking Abuse.

Ten thousand copies of the New York Times of Saturday, containing an editorial article assailing independent Republican Senators for their course in supporting the Trumbull resolution, have been received at the folding-room of the Senate, where they have been put into wrappers at the public expense. They are to be apportioned among "administration" Senators, for distribution over the country, under their franks.—*Wash. cor. N. Y. Tribune.*

President Grant's Cabinet Changes.

Postmaster-General Creswell is the only one remaining of the original cabinet whose names were sent in to the Senate by Gen. Grant, who has not been in office three years, yet he has had two Secretaries of State, two Secretaries of the Treasury, two Secretaries of the Navy, two Secretaries of the Interior, three Attorneys General and three Secretaries of War, General Rawlins dying in office. He has also had three Commissioners of Internal Revenue, three Ministers to England and three Collectors of the port of New York.—*Wash. Sunday Herald.*

Senator Wilson and President.

A dispatch to the New York Evening Post from Washington, states that Senator Wilson has never entertained a belief that General Grant is the only person whom the Republicans can elect next year. On the contrary, he believes that there are twenty men belonging to the Republican party who can be elected. It is his opinion that the party can elect any man who may receive the nomination.

Fifty Chinamen at work on the Union Pacific railroad "struck" on account of cold weather.

Keating, who shot his wife and then himself, in Littleton, Mass.. is getting well, but his wife is dying.

The Colored Methodist Conference for the States of Virginia and North Carolina is now in session in Petersburg, Va., presided over by Bishop Miles, colored.

G. W. Wynn, a colored lawyer in Lake Village, Chicot county, Ark., was killed a few days ago in a political dispute, by two white men.

Mr. Sumner said the difficulty between ex-President Johnson and General Grant grew in the main out of a question of veracity. "I understand," continued Mr. Sumner, "that every member of Johnson's old Cabinet insist that it was Grant who told the story, and not Johnson. That is what I have heard, but I don't know as to its truth.

MEDICAL.

R. R. R.

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after reading this advertisement need any one Suffer with Pain.

Radway's Ready Relief is a Cure For Every Pain.

It was the first and is

The Only Pain Remedy

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application,

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,

no matter how violent or excruciating pain the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer.

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WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diptheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler water will in a few moments cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

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FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!

STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.

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Has Made the Most Astonishing Cures; So Quick, So Rapid are the Changes the Body Undergoes, Under the Influence of this Truly Wonderful Medicine, that

EVERY DAY AN INCREASE IN FLESH AND WEIGHT IS SEEN AND FELT.

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Every drop of the SARSPAILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the blood, Sweat, Urine and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular diseases, Ulcers in the throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumorous discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all wakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood, and the SARSPARILLIAN will and does secures, a cure is certain; for when once this remedy commences its work of purification, and succeeds in diminishing the loss of waste, its gains will be rapid, and every day the patient will feel himself growing better and stronger, the food digesting better, appetite improving, and flesh and weight increasing.

Not only does the SARSPARILLIAN RESOLVENT excel all known agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional and Skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney and Bladder Complaints,

Urinary, and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, billious appearance, and white bone dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the Small of the Back and along the Loins.

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Perfect Purgative Pills,

perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Billious Fevey, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera, warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals or deleterious drugs.

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Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

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Wilmington, N. C.

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1871.

Gen. A. M. Scales, of Rockingham, proposed for next Governor.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Dec. 15th, 1871.

T. C. EVANS, Raleigh:

My Dear Sir—I wish you would write an editorial article for the papers in Raleigh, nominating Gen. A. M. Scales, as a candidate for Governor. Get your father to take up the idea and bring his name prominently before the people; and write a letter to Major Engelhard, of Wilmington, getting him to endorse the nomination. This request is made without any consultation with the General. Yours, truly,

J. H. M.

The above is from one of the most faithful and accomplished officers of Lee's army. Gen. Scales we can endorse as a pure man and he made a gallant soldier. We have no doubt that Major Engelhard of the *Journal* will attest the same, and should the General consent we will run him on that line.—*Hillsboro' Recorder.*

We will cheerfully second all and every favorable thing which can be said of General SCALES in all his relations of life. Having served with him during the entire war, and enjoying relations of the closest companionship and friendship, we are prepared to endorse him as a "pure man and a gallant soldier."

We have seldom been thrown with any man more frequently, under circumstances which were better calculated to develop the characteristics of true manhood, than we have been with General SCALES. We can only say that in all he proved himself the Christian, chivalric and intelligent gentleman. If he should be the candidate for Governor, he would command the active support of all good and true men.

"Bribery and Corruption."

The report of the Commission, appointed under an act of the General Assembly, entitled "An act creating a Commission to inquire into charges of corruption and fraud," which was recently submitted to the Legislature, is a voluminous and exhaustive document. It is at present in the hands of the Public Printer, and we hazard nothing in saying that its developments are of a most shameful and painful character,—such as must arouse the indignation of every honest man in the State. They will disclose the manner, to a considerable extent, in which the bonds of the State have been used as the instruments of a most villainous venality,—how money, in large amounts, has been given and received for insignificant service, even when legitimate, and for "influence" in the lobbies of legislation, in the hotels and on the side-walks,—how, during the sway of Radicalism, native and imported, bribery, fraud and peculation, carried it with so high a hand, and personal and political prostitution flaunted themselves shamefully and brazenly. They will open the eyes of Mr. Greeley wider to the iniquities of carpet-bag rascality, and, perchance, if they are generally read, will abate somewhat the laudation of the "God and Morality party" over "Radical Reconstruction," in view of *such* fruits!

We propose, as the report may fall into our hands, by instalments, to eliminate it as thoroughly as the comprehensiveness of the Committee's investigation will allow. We propose to tell, from the evidence submitted, who stole and who received stolen money, let the guilty belong to what party they may.

The general statements of the Commission, prefatory to the testimony in detail, alleges, among other items, the payment of the enormous sum of $241,743 31, to secure the passage of bills through the Radical Legislature of 1868, by direction of the mammoth swindler, M. S. Littlefield, late proprietor of the late Radical organ in Raleigh!

By-and-by we shall see how this money of the people went and who got it.

Governor Vance.

The adoption of Senator Morton's amendment to the General Amnesty Bill on Thursday, now pending before Congress, invalidating the election of Senators and Representatives now claiming seats, will, we suppose, destroy all chances for the admission of Governor VANCE in the Senate.

If the meagre telegraphic report of the purport of this amendment be correct, it is evidently aimed at Governor VANCE, as he is, we believe, the only Senator, and except S. H. ROGERS, of the Raleigh district, the only applicant, for a seat in either House of Congress, whose political disabilities is the bar to his admission. For some days past letter-writers have stated that Messrs. Morton, Stewart and Edmunds, who seem to direct all the vindictive legislation of the Senate, were bitterly opposed to any of the leading men of the South being allowed to return to Congress. Their efforts seem to have been directed to have the Committee on Elections, two of the three being members thereof, to report in favor of the seating of General Abbott, or failing in so gross an outrage, to get a report adverse to the admission of Governor VANCE, and its adoption by the Senate, in advance of the passage of the Amnesty Bill, under the operation of which he would be seated. This measure, however, having been pressed before the action of the Committee on Elections, Senator Morton has made a successful strike directly at Governor VANCE.

The concurrence of the House in this amendment would render Governor VANCE's chances hopeless, and he would, of course, resign his seat at once, so that the Legislature could fill it. This would be the only course left to him.

In the meantime, General Abbott is pressing his claims before the Committee. His political friends have claimed that he would be admitted, but this action of the Senate, so evidently intended to exclude Governor VANCE from his seat, upon other grounds, does not present a hopeful aspect for the pretensions of Abbott.

We shall in a few days look more closely into the claims set up by General Abbott, and show our readers how groundless they are, and what must be the temper of a body which gravely entertain them, and the blind partisanship of those who advocate them.

A few days, at most, after the return from the holidays, will decide this question, as well as that of General Amnesty.

A Noble Memoir—A Pithy Truth.

The recent Lee Memorial Address by Gen. Wade Hampton, in the city of Baltimore, which has just been published in pamphlet form, is not only one of the noblest eulogiums of the country, but is a really valuable contribution to the history of the late war. How could it be otherwise than a splendid eulogy? No grander human theme ever inspired tongue or hero than the fame and virtues of Robert E. Lee, and with Hampton for the Eulogist, it was, in the language of Horace,

"*Laudari a laudato viro.*"

The oration while eloquent and just in its portrayal of the sublime virtues that made up the grand model of which it treats,—his piety, his bravery, his magnanimity and his modesty,—and while critical, skilful and graphic in its analysis of his surpassing military genius,—is, at the same time, as we have intimated, sufficiently *narrative* to present a striking and interesting *resume* of the great campaigns which immortalized Robert E. Lee and the Army of Northern Virginia. We are especially indebted to the author for much light upon the reasons and necessities which prompted the battle of Gettysburg,—a matter in which Gen. Lee has been subjected to much misconstruction, through the agency of stay-at-home or bomb-proof critics. The explanation of that whole affair is presented in a nut-shell, and in so perfectly satisfactory and clear a manner, as to vindicate every step in the policy of the illustrious Captain. Throughout, indeed, it is, in one sense at least, like Æneas describing the Trojan war, for, with Gen. Hampton describing the operations of the Army of Northern Virginia, he could well say, though his modesty (equal to his gallantry) restrained him from saying, as did the son of Anchises: "*Magna pars quorum fui.*"

Gen. Hampton, in prefacing his narrative of the operations of 1864, commencing with the crossing of the Rapidan by the Federal army on the 4th of May of that year, has the following pithy sentence, which we quote from memory, (not having the pamphlet now before us):

"The supreme command of the Federal army had been entrusted to General Grant, who had risen to the surface, and who had the fortune so to rise to the surface *at a time when the resources of the Confederacy were well-nigh exhausted.*"

The latter clause of this brief sentence expresses everything!

Remarkable Inconsistency.

Mr. Greeley is a strange compound. With many good traits of personal character, and not without virtues as a politician, he is an odd mixture of contrarieties. He has, at least, been consistent in his advocacy of General Amnesty, and for this we are willing to forgive him much of harsh judgment and prejudicial policy towards the South. We thank him for his just appreciation and exposure of Grant's unfitness for the position he holds, his imbecility and his venality, but yet we cannot altogether forget that Mr. Greeley was largely instrumental in putting him there. We are grateful for his vigorous denunciation of the carpet-bag thieves who have infested and robbed the South, but, then, it is lamentably true that he has been the ablest advocate of the "Reconstruction" policy, which bred them as a patrefying carcass does foul worms, and gave license to robbery and spoliation. But, perhaps, the most striking exhibition of inconsistency, on the part of the erratic Greeley, is to be found in the following brief paragraph, which we clip from a late number of the *Tribune*:

"When lynching becomes fashionable, *it is fair to assume that the laws are not honestly executed, and the courts are not pure.* It is because judges were believed to be corrupt and timid, prosecutors unfaithful, or juries in complicity with the criminals, that Indiana mobs took the privilege of punishment into their own hands; and wherever and wherever justice is similarly prostituted, we shall have murder usurping the functions of the law."

Mr. Greeley is here extenuating, in point of fact, recent developments of lynch-law in Indiana, and other Northern States—fully equal in inexcusable atrocity to any that have ever been committed by the "Ku-Klux"—and yet he would invoke upon the latter all the vengeance of extremest punishment! For *them* he has no word of excuse, palliation or consideration. We tell Mr. Greeley that it is a bad principle that is not universal in its application. It is precisely because the laws have *not* been honestly executed, because the Courts have *not* been pure, that men, here and there, have combined, wrongly combined, to take the privilege of punishment in their own hands. And we have taken occasion to submit to Mr. Greeley that *he* should have more charity for this class of men than we can be expected to have, for the very simple, yet sufficient reason, that *he* has been influential in fixing upon *us*, at the point of the bayonet, governments which have been the prolific source of bad laws, with bad men to execute them, vindictively and dishonestly!

General Joseph C. Abbott.

General Abbott denies Governor Vance's right and asserts his own, to a seat in the Senate of the United States. The question was brought up before the Senate when Vance presented his credentials, and was referred to a committee for investigation.—That committee has, as yet, failed to report, but the recent action of the Senate on the Amnesty Bill, and the disclosures made in the debate thereon, have created an apprehension, on the part of some persons, that it is the purpose of the Senate to admit General Abbott.

We are not of the number thus apprehensive. To us the claim of General Abbott has ever seemed too absurd and preposterous for serious consideration, its chief characteristic being its pure, unadulterated impudence. We will, however, this morning, very briefly [illegible] and the facts of the case.

The advocates of General Abbott's claim assume that the action of the Senators and Representatives who voted for Governor Vance, was utterly void in law. The correctness of this position we deny, though we do not propose to discuss it any further than to say we are sustained in our opinion by the action of Senator Morton, with a Radical majority at his heels in the United States Senate, in forcing upon the Amnesty Bill an amendment for the express purpose of preventing the bill from "validating" the claim of Governor Vance to his seat.—Had the election of Governor Vance been absolutely "void" *ab initio*, no Amnesty Bill, general, special or otherwise, could have possibly "validated" it, and to have seated Governor Vance under color of such void election would simply have been to elect a Senator by the Senate of the United States instead of by the Legislature of North Carolina.

At the worst, the election was only "voidable," to be rendered null or valid by the subsequent action of Congress upon the same principle that Congress had previously acted upon in like cases in admitting members to their seats who, at the time of their action, were under disabilities of a precisely similar character to those under which Governor Vance labored at the time of his election. And it was with full notice of this construction and action of Congress that the Legislature of North Carolina elected Governor Vance. But even if it be admitted that every vote cast for Governor Vance was merely "void," the claim of General Abbott is an utterly absurd and impossible one. To show that Vance was not elected is a very different thing from showing that Abbott was elected. It is incumbent on General Abbott, not only to show that Governor Vance was not elected, but to go further, and to show that the Legislature of North Carolina did, in pursuance of the law of the land, elect General Abbott.

What are the facts?

The Constitution of the United States says: "The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof."

The Constitution of North Carolina says: "The Legislative authority shall be vested in two distinct branches, * * * to-wit: a Senate and a House of Representatives. * * * and when assembled shall be denominated the General Assembly. Neither House shall proceed upon public business unless a majority of all the members are actually present."

The Senate of North Carolina consists of fifty members. Twenty-six Senators, therefore, must participate in any action upon "public business" in order to render that action valid and constitutional.

The smallest majority of twenty-six is fourteen, so that at least fourteen Senators must concur in any proposition before it becomes the action of the Senate.

The House of Representatives consists of one hundred and twenty members—sixty-one of these must participate to enable it to validly "proceed upon public business;" and of course thirty-one is the smallest number that can, by any possibility, control its action in accordance with the laws and Constitution.

Thirty-one and fourteen make forty-five, and it follows, therefore, that it is incumbent on Gen. Abbott to show that he received at least forty-five votes before he can possibly rightfully lay any claim to an election.

To assert that it is possible for any ballot in the Legislature to result in an election that gives a candidate less than forty-five votes is to nullify the provision of the Constitution that renders the participation of a majority of all its members elect necessary to the validity of any act of each branch of the General Assembly.

Did General Abbott receive forty-five votes? The journals of the proceedings of the General Assembly show that on the 29th of November, 1870, a ballot was had for U. S. Senator, with the following result: Vance, 66; Abbott, 43; Ransom, 4; Warren 3, Phillips, 2; Graham, 1; Dockery, 1; Gilmer, 1; Moore, 1; Jones, 1. It appears from the record, then, that we are justified in saying the chief characteristic of the claim put forward by Gen. Abbott is its pure, unadulterated impudence, for even if all the votes cast for Vance are treated as utterly void, it is apparent that Gen. Abbott fell [illegible] votes short of the lowest possible number that, under any possible circumstances, could have elected a United States Senator by the General Assembly of North Carolina.

Whatever confusion exists in the public mind, in regard to this matter, arises from a disregard of the marked difference to be observed in the requirements in elections by the people and elections by representative bodies. The reason why limitations and restrictions imposed in one case are not imposed in the other is plain. In the first case, the sovereign people are, themselves, the electors; and, in the other, their delegated agents and servants are the electors. In popular elections the only requirement is, that a candidate must receive a majority of the votes cast. There is no requirement that every man shall vote who has a right to vote. The right to vote is one that every citizen may exercise, or not, at his discretion. An illegal vote or ballot is, in contemplation of law, no vote or ballot at all, and hence it has happened that in cases where a majority of votes have been cast for a man who was dead, in law or in fact, the living candidate who received the next highest number of votes has been declared duly elected on the ground that he had complied with the only requirement of the law in the case, to-wit: he had received a majority of the votes cast.

But in elections by representative bodies, where voters are agents and not principals, servants and not sovereigns, it is not only required that a candidate shall receive a majority of the legal votes cast, but it is also required that a given number of representatives shall cast legal votes in order to constitute a valid election.

As a private citizen a man may vote or not, at his discretion. As a representative he has no option in the matter. It is his sworn duty to vote.

Applying this rule of common sense and Constitutional law to the Vance-Abbott matter, there is no difficulty whatever in the case. Gen. Abbott has not the shadow of a claim to a seat as Senator from North Carolina, nor will the Radical Party dare to seat him. The day when so gross an outrage was possible, has passed.

Paterson, N. J.

Paterson is a live American town. The city is expanding with a rapidity exceeding the wildest expectations of the oldest inhabitants and [illegible] given attention to its wonderful growth will agree with that other class who believe it destined to be the future Manchester of the United States. Yet it is not to its great railroad facilities, nor yet to the great value of its water privileges, afforded by the falls of the beautiful Passaic, that all this progress is due. Paterson owes its growth mainly to the sagacity and enterprising spirit of its solid men, whose energy would make a large city out of places far less naturally favored.

New York *Sun.*

Fifty Chinamen at work on the Union Pacific railroad "struck" on account of cold weather.

NEGROES IN REVOLT.

THE INSURRECTION IN ARKANSAS SPREADING.

Bands of Negroes on their Way from Mississippi to Join the Insurgents.

Particulars of the Rising—Flight of the Inhabitants—A Reign of Terror—The State and Federal Authorities Defied.

MILLIKEN'S BEND TO BE AVENGED. &c., &c., &c.

MEMPHIS, December 23.

About three hundred negro men thoroughly armed with shot-guns and pistols, part of whom came from Arkansas left here last night ostensibly destined for Helena; but it is almost certain they are going to Chicot to assist their brethren.

PARTICULARS OF THE NEGRO RISING—FLIGHT OF THE WHITE INHABITANTS—A REIGN OF TERROR.

MEMPHIS, December 20.

The negroes of Lake Village, and, in fact, of Chicot county, Ark., are in open revolt against the State authorities, and much alarm exists lest the insurrection may spread across the river to the heavy negro counties of Mississippi and Louisiana. Many white refugees, mostly of the class known as poor whites, have arrived here from Lake Village and other settlements in the county. They report a perfect reign of terror existing there. For many months past the negroes have been nightly marauding in bands, making property and life insecure, but now the negroes are fairly in arms, and determined to "clean out" the whites. The beginning of the present trouble originated in a dispute a week ago last Monday in a grocery store in Lake Village, owned by Curtis Garrett, an old citizen of the county. A number of citizens were standing at the door, talking about the crops and political affairs in the State. A negro lawyer named Wynn, a recent importation from Washington county, took umbrage at a remark made by John H. Saunders, an old and respected citizen of the place, concerning the heavy increase in taxation, and gave him the lie. Mr. Saunders paid no attention to the offensive remark. Wynn then stepped directly in front of him and repeated it, adding very insulting epithets. They clinched, and Wynn, attempting to draw a revolver, was stabbed by Saunders and instantly killed. The three gentlemen present—Messrs. Saunders, Garrett, and Duggan—were promptly arrested by Sheriff Walker, who locked them up in jail. Neither of the gentlemen offered any resistance. The only charges against Garrett and Duggan were that the former handed Mr. Saunders the knife with which the cutting was done. Both gentlemen denied the charge, and expressed themselves as willing to go into trial at once. That evening an armed mob of negroes entered the town with the avowed purpose of hanging the three prisoners. For some reason they did not carry their purpose into execution, but remained in town all night. The next day the sheriff compromised matters by all swing about fifty negroes to act as guards over the jail. The guard was kept up until 1 o'clock last Friday afternoon, when another armed mob of negroes, numbering over one hundred, entered the town, all hallooing, yelling, firing off their pistols and breathing dire threats of vengeance against the whites. Going to Mr. Garrett's store, the place where Wynn was killed, they sacked it completely, breaking up and destroying whatever they could not carry off. A few of the negroes were disguised, but the large majority were unmasked. After they had been in town about an hour they sent fifteen men to the sheriff with a peremptory demand for the keys of the jail. Sheriff Walker very properly refused to give them up. In about ten minutes another detachment went and forced the sheriff to give them the keys at the peril of his life. Getting the keys, the black demons went howling through the streets until they got to the jail, which they opened and took the prisoners out. Without giving the men an opportunity to bid their friends farewell, this mob of howling, screaming, murdering devils took the three men to a spot at the edge of the town, and just back of the house of Mason, one of the big negro leaders of the county, where, without being allowed time to ask mercy of their God, they were shot dead. At least fifty balls were poured into the body of each of the unfortunate men. To finish with eclat the murderers then took the bodies back to the jail and refused any of their friends admittance to them until the next day. Several gentlemen residing in the town took refuge in flight as the negro mob did not disband, but declared their intention of "getting even" with all white people. Saturday and Sunday the mob still kept possession of the town, forcing citizens to furnish food. In some instances where white people had the temerity to refuse the demands of these devils they were brought to a proper appreciation of the situation by the presentation of guns and pistols. Mason, the negro leader referred to, was at home at the time, and just before the mob started to the jail he went out and conversed with the leaders. The moment the conversation ceased the negroes started for the jail. When the last refugees left the mob still held possession of the town, and announced their intention of retaining it. The three victims of the mob were well-known and respected citizens. They all leave families, who, with others, have been compelled to flee for their lives.

GENERAL GATHERING OF THE NEGROES—STATE AND NATIONAL AUTHORITIES DEFIED—RAPINE AND MURDER.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 20—Evening.

A messenger has just arrived from Chicot, Arkansas, with letters from prominent Republican citizens and the sheriff to the authorities at Washington begging assistance. The messenger states that those who were unable to get away are now compelled to remain in the town by the negroes, all of whom are armed. One boat that contained a family of escaping refugees was fired into by the negroes and one person killed. The negroes then ordered the boat to return ashore, which it did. A reign of terror exists. All the negroes within a radius of fifty miles on both sides of the Mississippi have collected at Chicot and defy the State as well as the national government, threatening to burn, kill, and ravish if an attempt is made to arrest or punish them.

The rumored evacuation of the town by all of its white inhabitants is fully confirmed to-night by the arrival of some fifteen or twenty refugees from that place—men, women, and children—many of whom fled without a change of clothing or food, so great was the terror. They report that the negroes, to the number of 300, took possession of the town, patrolled the streets, pillaged stores and dwellings, and set fire to several or the citizens' houses; that the sheriff is powerless, and, although a Republican, dare not venture out. A letter from him brought to the authorities here by one of the refugees, confirms that portion of the statement. In several instances the savages had resorted to rapine, and under no consideration would they permit the burial of the three men killed, and to-day their bodies are probably lying in the woods, a prey for buzzards. Those who arrived here walked fifteen miles through the woods at night to escape the negroes, and are without the necessities of life. Subscriptions are now being raised, and they will be well cared for. One of them states that at the time the negroes attacked the town as high as $100 was offered for skiffs with which to get away. Governor Headly, of Arkansas, has been fully notified of the facts, but whether he has taken any action or not is not known. Further particulars are anxiously looked for.

[Lake Village is the county seat of Chicot county, the southeasternmost county of Arkansas, bordered by the Mississippi river on the east and Louisiana on the south.—The village is located on Chicot Lake, a former bed of the Mississippi river, called Chicot because of the number of stumps (Chicots in French) it contains, and the county is named after the lake. The village embraces the county court house, jail, and about twenty other buildings, most of these stores and coffee houses. Chicot county before the war was about the wealthiest county of Arkansas, containing many magnificent cotton plantations, so well stocked with negroes that the black element of the population outnumbered the white element overwhelmingly. The county suffered terribly during the war; most of the gin-houses were destroyed, the fine plantations ruined, and the then county seat, Columbia, a village of 400 inhabitants, situated on the Mississippi, burnt by the Federals in retaliation for continued firing into passing steamers by the troops of Confederate General Marmaduke, who for months operated in Chicot county. The same preponderance of the colored population exists in the county that existed before the war, if anything it is greater to-day than it was then. The colored Arkansian of the name of Mason, whom President Grant appointed American Minister to Liberia, but who would not accept the office, is a resident of Chicot county and its representative in the State Senate.]

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

Captions of Laws, &c.

The following is a list of additional acts and resolutions passed by the General Assembly up to the recess, December 22d. There are two or three others we failed to get, but which we will hereafter publish:

An act to incorporate the Excelsior Bucket and Axe Fire Company No. 4, city of Newbern. [Ordinary act of incorporation.]

An act to empower the commissioners of Randolph and Davidson counties to establish the dividing county line

[Authorizes and empowers the county commissioners of the above named counties to have the dividing lines between said counties ascertained, laid off and established whenever they may deem it necessary.]

An act to incorporate the Educational and Loan Association of North Carolina. [Constitutes certain persons a body politic and corporate by the name and style of the Educational and Loan Association of North Carolina, with the usual prerogatives of such Associations.]

An act to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors within three miles of Shiloh Church, in Anson county. [Makes unlawful the sale of intoxicating liquors within three miles of Shiloh Church, in Anson county. All violators of this law to be fined $50 or imprisoned six months.]

An act to insure the early printing of the laws.

[Makes it the duty of the public printer to call on the Secretary of State, daily, during the sessions of the Legislature, for certified copies of resolutions and acts of the General Assembly, and further prescribes the duty of the public printer: That immediately after receiving said certified copies to cause such number thereof to be printed as the Secretary of State may direct.

An act to amend and re-enact an act to incorporate the Flat Swamp Lock's Creek and Evans' Creek Canal Co. [Amends act ratified 4th day of March, A. D. 1867. Creates certain persons a corporation and body politic with the usual prerogatives of such corporations. The purpose of said corporation is to drain the swamp lands of Flat Swamp Lock's Creek and Evans' Creek Canal Co., and the tributaries of the same by cutting a canal from some point on the east side of the Cape Fear river and any other canal or canals, ditches or drains that may be found necessary.

An act to authorize the Petersburg R. R. Co., to erect a bridge across Roanoke river. [Authorizes the construction of an iron bridge across the Roanoke river upon the site of the former one.

An act to amend the charter of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co. [Amends act of March 4th, 1867. That the stockholders at their regular annual meetings shall elect a President and six Directors each of whom shall be a stockholder in said company and shall constitute the Board of Directors. Each stockholder to be allowed one vote for every share of stock owned by him.

An act to authorize the Commissioners of Perquimans county to issue bonds to fund and pay the county debt. [Authorizes the Commissioners of said county to issue coupon bonds to liquidate the debts of the county and to raise a special tax, if necessary, for the payment of the interest of said bonds and twenty per cent of the principal annually until said indebtedness is liquidated.

An act concerning the Chatham Railroad Company and amendatory of certain acts, and authorizing a change of name. [Changes the name of the Chatham Railroad company to that of the Raleigh and Augusta Air Line Railroad company and makes it lawful for said Railroad company to change the line of its road as heretofore prescribed so as to extend it from its present terminus or some point on the line of the same to such point on the South Carolina line in the direction of Augusta, in the State of Georgia, as said company may deem eligible, and as much farther as may be authorized by the States of South Carolina and Georgia, and to locate and construct such branch road or roads, not exceeding one hundred miles in length from the line of said railroad, as may be authorized from time to time by the stockholders, &c.]

An act to amend an act entitled an act to change the time of holding the Superior Court of New Hanover county.

An act to change the time for holding the Superior Courts of Alamance county. [After January 1st, 1872, the Superior Courts for said county will be held on the second Monday before the first Monday of March and September.]

An act to amend the law of evidence. [Repeals act of March 18th, 1870, and re-enacts the act of March 12th, 1866, so far as it relates to criminal proceedings.]

An act concerning the jurisdiction of the superior courts. [In all cases where the superior court in vacation has jurisdiction, and all the parties unite in the proceedings, they may apply for relief to the superior courts in vacation or term time at their election. In all cases heretofore acted upon in which said court in vacation had jurisdiction, it shall be no objection to the order or decree that it was made by the court in term time.]

Act concerning the probate of deeds and the private examination of married women beyond the limits of the State of N. C. [When any deed concerning lands in this State, or power of attorney for the conveyance of the same, or any other instrument whatever, required or allowed to be required, shall have been executed, and it is desired to take acknowledgment or probate thereof out of this State, but within the United States, it is lawful for any judge of the supreme, superior or circuit within State or territory where the parties may be, to take the probate or acknowledgment of said deed or other instrument the private examination of any married woman who may be a party thereto as to whether she voluntarily executed the same, and the certificate of judge as to such acknowledgment, or probate and private examination with the certificate of the Governor of the State or territory annexed to such deed or other instrument, that the judge before whom the acknowledgment or probate and private examination were taken, was at the time of taking the same a judge as aforesaid; being exhibited before the judge of the court of probate of the county in this State in which the property is situated shall be adjudged by him to be sufficient and shall be ordered to be registered with the certificates thereunto annexed.

Act to consolidate the Planters' Railroad company and the Wilmington & Onslow Railroad company. [Above companies empowered to be merged into one corporation upon first submitting the question to the stockholders of each county, and if a majority shall decide in favor of consolidation, the corporation shall be known by the name of the Wilmington and Planters' Railroad company; the road to run North through the counties of Craven, Greene, Pitt, Beaufort, Bertie, Hertford and Gates to the Virginia line, and South through Brunswick and Columbus to the South Carolina line. Capital stock can be increased to any sum not exceeding $4,000,000. Subscriptions can be made as provided for in the act incorporating the Planters' Railroad company ratified March 1st, 1870. Authority given to consolidate with any other company or companies.—Bonds issued to an amount not exceeding $16,000 per mile. Sinking fund established for the redemption of the bonds. Can operate lines of telegraph, &c.

Act to incorporate the Beaufort Peabody Educational Association. [Organized for the purpose of advancing the cause of education in the town of Beaufort and vicinity with the usual privileges accorded to corporate bodies. The question prohibiting the sale of ardent spirits within Beaufort township is submitted to voters of said township.

Act to authorize the Commissioners of Bertie to issue bonds. [To liquidate the just debts of said county bonds shall be issued to an amount not exceeding $20,000, issued only in lieu of county orders at par value. Said bonds shall not be issued to contract any new debt. Bear interest at 6 per cent. Principal of said bonds payable, the first one-tenth one year from January, 1872, and each succeeding like amount at intervals of one year from the time of payment of the issue immediately preceding it. Necessary tax to meet payment of principal and interest can be levied as occasion may require.]

Act for the relief of sheriffs and tax collectors. [All sheriffs and tax collectors who now are (or have been) holding such office, are authorized to collect arrears of taxes for 1869-'70-'71, under the rules now in force for collecting taxes. The authority hereby given for such collection ceases December 31, 1872.

Act to regulate time of holding the municipal elections in the town of Fayetteville. [Said elections to be held on the first Monday in May. Present Mayor and Commissioners to continue in office until that time.]

Act to authorize the commissioners of Hertford county to levy and collect a special tax. [Tax not to exceed $4,000 for the purpose of building a court house, provided the tax on the poll shall be equal to the tax levied on $300 worth of property.]

An act to incorporate the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the city of Wilmington, N. C. [Object of incorporation is for the purpose of promoting and advancing the science of medicine and surgery in all the various branches, capital stock not to exceed $100,000. Usual corporate privileges granted.

Act to amend the charter of the town of Beaufort, N. C. [The tax hereafter to be levied by the mayor and commissioners shall not exceed 10 cents on the $100 valuation of real estate, nor 30 cents on the poll; valuation of real estate not to exceed that for State and county purposes. Mayor and commissioners to levy and collect no tax except during the year in which they hold office. Town contracts to be let out to the lowest bidder.

Act for the relief of the Sheriff of Bladen county. [D. J. Clark, Sheriff of Bladen county, and his sureties, are relieved from all penalties incurred by failure to pay the State taxes for 1871 at the time prescribed by law: *Provided* said taxes are paid by December 1st, 1872.]

Act supplemental to an act to charter the Bank of Caswell, ratified December 9th, 1871. [Amends section 1 of said act by striking out in line 13 of said section the word "ten" and inserting the word "sixty."]

Act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Asheville and Virginia Railroad company, being chapter 242, laws of 1870-'71. [Said Railroad company shall have the right to extend their line from the Western terminus at Asheville to any point within Cherokee county on the Georgia line—said extension to be known as the Dalton and Morganton Railroad company, with all the rights, &c., granted to Asheville and Virginia Railroad company; capital stock of said Dalton and Morganton Railroad company shall not exceed $8,000,000 in shares of $100 each.]

Act to amend chapter 29, laws of 1870-'71, entitled an act to authorize the construction of a turnpike road from Malone and Wilson's store, in McDowell county, to Flat creek, in Buncombe county. [Extends the Swannanoa Gap Turnpike road from Wilson's store in McDowell county eastward to Crockford and Malone's first cabin in Buncombe county, and prescribes the toll to be collected.]

Act in favor of J. I. Moore, sheriff of Granville county; J. M. Bateman, sheriff of Washington county, and F. J. Satchwell, sheriff of Beaufort county. [Allows them until the 1st day of April, 1872, to make settlement with county treasurers of their respective counties.]

Act to incorporate the Border R. R. Co.

An act to require the commission appointed by act of General Assembly of 24th of March, 1870, to report to the Governor and for other purposes. [Requires such members of the commission appointed by an act ratified the 24th day of March, A. D. 1870, as accepted and understood to discharge the duties prescribed by said act to render the Governor of the State within twenty days after the ratification of this act, a detailed and itemized account of all moneys received by them or any of them, by virtue of such commission and how, when and to whom they or any of them have disbursed the same or any part thereof, and for what purpose or purposes. Also requires said commissioners to pay to contractors who have done work on said road out of any money remaining in their hands any sum or sums of money justly due them for such work now remaining unpaid; any remaining sum to be applied to the construction of said road, and such sum for the prosecution of any suit or suits as the Governor may deem necessary now pending or which ought to be brought under the advice of the Attorney General of the State to recover any moneys due the Western North Carolina Railroad. Makes it the duty of the Attorney-General to institute suit in the name and on the behalf of said railroad company in the Superior Court of the county of Haywood when notified of the default of such members of said commission or any of them, should they fail to comply with the provisions of this act punishing any such member by fine on conviction of any such default in the Superior Court of the county of Haywood.]

An act to incorporate the Whitney Manufacturing Company, in the county of Cumberland. [The object of the Company is for the manufacture of cotton, wool, flax, hemp, iron, lumber, meal, flour, &c., anywhere in Cumberland county, capital stock not to be less than $25,000, divided into shares of $25 each. May organize when the sum of $10,000 has been subscribed by solvent parties, 20 per cent. of each share to be payable when subscription is made, or as soon thereafter as called for, the like sum payable at the expiration of 90, 180, 270 and 360 days respectively after such subscription is made; subscription can be made in land, material or labor. Each stockholder shall vote according to the following grade: for each share not exceeding 5 shares, 1 vote; for every additional 5 shares over 10, 1 vote; may borrow money not to exceed $25,000 and may issue bonds therefor, secured by mortgage on all or any part of its property. Capital stock can be increased to $100,000.

Resolution to pay certain witnesses and a messenger. [Instructs the Auditor to pay the several witnesses summoned to give evidence before the committee to investigate before the charges against Judge Logan—and also to pay the messenger serving the summons.]

Resolution in regard to a recess. [Legislature takes a recess from the 22d Dec. to Jan. 2nd, 1872. *No per diem* allowed during recess.]

Resolution to authorize the Attorney-General to sue out writs of *habeas corpus* for Allen Bettis. [Authorizes the Attorney General to apply to a judge of the Supreme Court of the United States for a writ of *habeas corpus* to test the legality of the imprisonment of the citizen named above or any other citizen of the State arrested by a military force without legal authority.]

Resolution in favor of J. D. Cameron. [Continues J. D. Cameron in his position as clerk to the commission to inquire into certain charges of fraud and corruption to superintend the printing of the report and accompanying documents.]

Resolution to pay certain witnesses in the late impeachment trial of Wm. W. Holden. [Authorizes and directs the public treasurer to pay to certain witnesses in the above trial the amounts due them for their attendance thereon.]

Resolution in regard to public printing. [The above resolution makes the appointment of a joint committee of three on the part of the House and two on the part of the Senate, who shall in conjunction with the auditor of the State have the accounts of the public printer, under his written contract made up in full, using for the method of competing what is known as the quad em. Said committee are allowed the services of three impartial practical printers, one to be selected by the committee, one by the auditor, and one by the contractor any two of whom may make up said account under the supervision of the committee and auditor, said committee to report their proceedings to the House.]

Resolution concerning the printing of certain public documents. [Directs the Secretary of State not to allow the auditor's report or constitution of North Carolina to be printed with the public laws.

Resolution in favor of W. E. Piercy, sheriff of Yancey county. [Allows said sheriff until January 1st, 1872, to collect and settle with the public treasurer.]

Resolution complimentary to Commodore Matthew F. Maury. [Compliments Commodore Matthew F. Maury respecting his propositions on international meteorological observations and reports on crops and asks leave most respectfully to recommend them to the attentive consideration and approval of the Congress of the United States.]

Resolution of instruction to the public treasurer. [Instructs and directs the public treasurer not to pay any warrant, certificate, claim or claims whatsoever which are now outstanding for work purporting to have been done in pursuance of an act ratified the 11th day of March, A. D., 1869.

ST. JOHN'S DAY.

Laying of the Corner Stone of the College of Physicians and Surgeons—Large Attendance—Masonic Ceremonies—Address of Dr. Noble Young, &c., &c., &c.

The ceremony of laying the Corner Stone of the building on Third street, opposite the City Hall, for the College of Physicians and Surgeons, took place yesterday morning, and was witnessed by a large number of ladies and gentlemen.

The ceremony of laying the stone was conducted by the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, of the State of North Carolina, the following members acting as the Grand officers *pro. temp.*, viz:

Alfred Martin, Grand Master.
H. H. Munson, Deputy Grand Master.
T. M. Gardner, Grand S. Warden.
T. H. Johnson, " J. "
F. G. Robinson, " Treasurer.
W. M. Poisson, " Secretary.
J. L. Cantwell, " Marshal.
S. S. Everett, }
W. R. Kenan, } Grand Stewards.
A. David, }
J. F. Heins, }
Rev. Geo. Patterson, Grand Chaplain.
G. W. Sealey, " Tyler.

At about 11:45 o'clock, the procession of the members of the Grand Lodge and of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, formed a line on Market street, in front of the Masonic Hall, and, preceded by a band of music, proceeded up Market street to Third, and up Third to the new building.

Arrived at the ground, the ceremonies were opened with a short but forcible address by P. G. M. Alfred Martin, at the conclusion of which the choir of St. John's Lodge, with Prof. Graban at the organ, and under the direction of Past Master J. C. Mann, sang a beautiful Masonic Ode, and this was followed by a very impressive prayer by Rev. George Patterson, Grand Chaplain.

The following articles were then placed in the cavity of the stone:

The Constitution and a list of the members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons.
The Holy Bible.
Various coins.
Officers of the State, City and County.
Names of the City Churches and Ministers.
Seal of the College, "In God we Trust."
Inaugural Address of the President.
List of Officers and Members of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, F. & A. M.
Proceedings of the Grand Lodge in laying the Stone.

The square, level and plumb were then applied by the D. G. M., G. S. and G. J. Wardens, and the corn, wine and oil were poured out, each with appropriate sentiments, which concluded the ceremonies.

At the close the Masons marched in due order, accompanied by the members of the College and large numbers of ladies and gentlemen, to the City Hall opposite, and the audience assembled in the Theatre. Upon the stage was seated the Orator of the occasion, surrounded by the members of the College, viz: Drs. J. Francis King, President; W. W. Lane, Secretary; B. F. Cobb, Treasurer; H. S. Norcom, S. S. Satchwell, W. J. Love and T. B. Carr; also the Mayor of the city and officers of the Masonic Lodge, including the choir.

The speaker was appropriately introduced by the President, Dr. King. Prof. Young then proceeded to deliver a highly interesting, able and appropriate address, which, though chiefly and mainly addressed to the members of the College, was very entertaining to his non-professional hearers, and well received

Our Paper.

We must apologize to our patrons for the paper upon which this number is printed upon, as well as that used since our enlargement. The mistake has been with our manufacturer. This will be the last issue upon our inferior or small paper. We have arranged to have our paper of proper size and texture hereafter.

TELEGRAPHIC.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.

An old cannon exploded near Seymour, Ind., killing two and mutilating one.

The Missouri Democrat has a special dispatch narrating a raid on the negroes in Saline county, Missouri. Two witness saw two hanging and three dead in the road.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.

Specie shipment two hundred and forty thousand dollars.

The Tribune has information that Tweed has fled the country or is skulking to avoid commitment. Florence Farley has withdrawn from Tweed's bail. An examination of the proper qualification of Tweed's bail is progressing.

A letter to Matamoras special says that Monterey advises to the 20th state that it is positive that certain government officials are leagued with the revolutionists and will turn the entire border over to the revolutionists.

Yesterday, as the coal train approached Zackawayin, a rock weighing nine tons fell on the track, wrecking the engine and killing one person. The train was thrown high in the air. Fifteen cars fell forty feet into the river.

James W. Hackett, a veteran actor, is dangerously ill.

Marine Intelligence.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.

Arrived—Southern Cotton, Ship Keystone, Bordelaise, Ayamonut, Maria, Harriet F. Hussey, Universe, Eulalia, Riverside, Progress, Marble Head, John Mann, Gentle, Europa, Oriental.

Arrived out—Holland and Berlin.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PITTSBURG, December 27.

The residence of C. H. Woods, of Pittsburg, at Wheatland, was burned Christmas, and two servant girls perished in the flames.

OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 27.

Wm. S. Herb, baggage master on the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Road, has been arrested in charge of the corpse of Mrs. McKoy which was taken from a Chicago assignation house. The person who committed the abortion is suspected.

VERMONT.

RUTLAND, VT., Dec. 27.

Farwell and Lawrence, two saloon keepers at East Arlington, shot five persons, two dead and two fatally. Farwell and Lawrence have been arrested.

CANADA.

QUEBEC, Dec. 27.

A dispatch says there was a boy left at the Grand Trunk [illegible] kept by an unknown person, which contained a [illegible] dead woman mutilated.

SALT R[illegible]

SALT [illegible], Dec. 27.

Further reports of snow slides [illegible] with loss of life in the mining districts.

[illegible] to-day. The weather is very bad and [illegible]

CABLE DISPATCHES.

PARIS, Dec. 27.

There spoke earnestly in Assembly against the levying of an income tax.

Prominent citizens of the department Ardennes have been arrested in consequence of quarrels between the Bavarians quartered there and the French citizens.

The Germans are making a census of the private fortunes of the wealthier citizens of occupied departments.

The Minister, with the alleged approval of Thiers, is making more stringent regulations for checking the license of public journals.

SANDRINGHAM, Dec. 27.

The Prince was tranquil last night, but convalescence is retarded by painful affection above the left hip, accompanied by feverishness. No immediate regarding the result, but tardy convalescence defeats the proposed holiday rejoicings.

MARYLAND.

ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 27.

The defence has commenced examining witnesses.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 27.

The Secretary of the Navy has returned.

The committee now investigating Spinner's office find, so far, no further defalcations.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 27.

Alexis will arrive here the 5th of January. The receptive arrangements are all complete. The ball and banquet will be given on Monday evening at the Southern Hotel.

Information from Chicot county represents all quiet.

CALIFORNIA.

SACRAMENTO, Dec. 27.

The trains from the east made time. The damage by the storm is small.

HAVANA CABLE.

HAVANA, Dec. 27.

Valmaseda has issued a proclamation in which he says: "The pardon offered the Insurgents cannot last forever." He now proclaims that every Insurgent captured after the 15th of January, will be shot. Those surrendering after that date will be sentenced to perpetual imprisonment. Negroes are to be treated the same as the whites. All negro women captured will be delivered to their owners, and be compelled to wear a chain four years. All white and black women captured in the woods after the 15th of January, will be banished from the country.—The chiefs of the insurgent bands will be allowed to surrender till the 15th of January, under conditions hitherto granted.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 27.

John Hampton, first officer of the ship Success, was drowned to-day.

Mrs. Waldron accidentally caught fire to-day and was burned to death.

The following accidents happened in the city during Sunday and Christmas day: 2 persons dangerously stabbed, 2 dangerously shot by assault, 5 accidentally shot, 9 boys severely injured by gun powder explosions, and 2 dangerously during Christmas day and night. The police made 192 arrests.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.

The disappearance of Tweed is confirmed. Terrence Farley, who desired to withdraw from the bail, was informed that he must produce Tweed first. Other bail was offered in lieu of Farley's but was refused.

Officers are watching the points of departure to prevent Tweed's escape, who is supposed to be concealed in the city.

The movement of Tweed's lawyers to vacate the order of the Court restraining Tweed from selling property was unsuccessful.

An auction sale of coal to-day indicated a decline from last months prices.

CABLE DISPATCHES.

ROME, Dec. 27.

The Bishop of Palestine and Vice Chancellor of the Roman Church, is dead; aged 78 years. He was elevated to the Cardinate in 1837.

Victor Emanuel congratulates Victoria on Wales' safety.

VIENNA, Dec. 27.

Prince Karl Auersperg has been appointed President of the Upper House of Reichsrath.

FERTILIZERS—The market continues to be well supplied and we have to report only a light business doing from store at the following figures: Peruvian Guano, (Chincha Island,) $75, 77@80; do. do., Guanape, $70; Carolina Fertilizer, $50; Ruth's Challenge Sol. Phosphate, $30@65; Wando Guano, $70; Patapsco do., $65; Navassa Guano, $58, cash, and $65, time; Cape Fear Guano, $35 cash, and $45, time; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate, $40; Lister Bros. Superphosphate of Lime, $65; Wham's Raw Bone Superphosphate, $52; Lodi Manufacturing Co. Pure Bone, $48; do. do. double refined Poudrette, $30; do. do. Nit. Phosphate Lime, $60; Berger & Batt's Superphosphate, $60; Wilson's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Star Soluble Phosphate, $52; Compound Acid Phosphate of Lime, $48; Land Plaster, $10@11—all ₽ ton of 2,000 lbs.

PROVISIONS—The market is a little lower than reported in our last. The stock of Sides and Shoulders (N. C.) is quite heavy, for which there is little or no demand, and it is almost impossible to effect sales except in the small way. Hams are very scarce and command ready sale upon receipt. We quote at 2½@10 cents for shoulders, 11½@12 cents for sides, 12@12½ cents for hog round, and 16@18 cents ₽ lb. for hams, as in quality. WESTERN is in fair stock, and the market is dull. We quote as selling from store at the following figures: Smoked 8 to 8¾ cents for shoulders, 9 to 9¼ cents for sides, and 14 to 17 cents for hams. DRY SALTED—6¾ to 7 cents for shoulders and 7½ to 8 cents for sides.

LARD—North Carolina is in small stock and wanted—would bring 13 to 14 cents. NORTHERN is in good stock and demand light. Sells at 10 to 13 cents per lb.

GRAIN.—CORN.—Since our last there has been one cargo arrival of 3,716 bushels, which sold at 85 cents, which is considered high. We hardly think another cargo would sell for 80 cents. The demand for jobbing lots is limited, and with the daily receipts and the amount of stock here is fully sufficient to supply the present demands. Sales are being made from store at 82½ to 87½ cents for white meating—highest figures including sacks.——OATS.—In consequence of receipts worthy of note we quote as selling from store at 65 to 70 cents per bushel wholesale, and 75 to 85 cents per bushel retail.——PEAS.——The receipts continue light and very little stock on market, although the demand is for small lots, which is being supplied from store at $1 10@1 15 for Cow.——RICE—Stock light, clean sells by the package at 8¾@9 cents ₽ lb.

HAY—We have no change to report in this article, prices remaining unchanged. No receipts, in consequence we quote as selling from wharf at $1 40 to 1 50, and from store at $1 45 to 1 75 for Philadelphia, $1 10 to $1 25 from wharf and $1 40 to $1 45 for New York and $1 from wharf, and $1 10 from store for North Carolina; Eastern from wharf for $1 65.

BEEF CATTLE—During the week past there has been one or two droves brought to market which were taken by butchers at 8 to 13 cents on the hoof, as in quality.

MOLASSES.—The market is better supplied by the recent arrivals, and we report a fair business doing at figures given in our table.

SALT—With only a moderate demand existing and good stock offering, we quote as selling from store at $1 30 to $1 35 for American, and $1 40 to 1 45 per sack, for Liverpool ground.

EGGS—The demand having somewhat abated, the market is lower and dull at 40 cents per dozen.

WOOD—The stock and receipts are larger than for any time during the month, and prices have declined a little. We quote as selling from flats at $2 75 to 3 25 for oak and pine, and $3 75 to 4 25 for oak per cord by the quantity.

LIME—The stock on hand is large, and at present there is only a small demand. Sales are made from store in the small way at $1 45 to $1 50 per cask.

LUMBER—There is a fair business now doing in this article and the City Mills are selling cargoes of the following rates.

Pine Steam Tawed Lumber—Cargo Rates—per 1,000 feet.

Ordinary assortment, Cuba cargoes	$17 00@18 00
" " Hayti cargoes	18 00@00 00
Full cargo wide Boards	20 00@25 00
" " flooring boards, rough	22 00@28 00
Ship stuff as per specifications	23 00@24 00
Laths, 3 by 2	20 00@22 00

POULTRY.—The market is very poorly supplied, and prices are higher. Turkeys bring $1 25 to $1 50, and dye fowls are selling at 45 to 50 cents; dressed at 50 to 55 cents, each.

SHINGLES.—The receipts are larger than previous week—a fair business is doing. We quote at $2 75 to $3 25 for Common, and $4 50 to $6 per M. for Cypress.

IRON BANDS AND TIES FOR COTTON—The stock is fully sufficient to supply the present demands. Sales are being made from store at 5 to 5½ cents per lb., as in quantity and quality.

FLOUR—The market is well supplied at present with the usual demand. We have to report only small sales from store during the week and we refer to our table for quotations of Northern and State brands, as in quality and quantity.

BARRELS—Are in good stock and with a good demand. Sales are being made at the following figures: Second hand country $2 40 a $2 50 as they run, $2 30 a $2 40 for selected and new; New York, $2 25 for second hand, and $3 for new.

BEESWAX—Continues dull with light receipts. Sells at 31 cents per lb.

TIMBER—Continues to be in brisk enquiry for mill purposes and the market rules firm at former figures, prime and extra quality finding ready sale at high rates.

CORN MEAL.—The stock on hand is sufficiently large to supply the present wants. Sales are being made from stores and mills at $1 05 to $1 10 per bushel.

POTATOES.—The demand for Irish is light and is being supplied from store at $2 50@$2 75 per bbl. New crop Sweet is coming in more freely and sells from carts at 75@85 cents per bushel.

FREIGHTS.—To coastwise ports continue to rule quite firm. The amount of produce offering shipment is quite small.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27—6 P. M.

Money relaxed during the afternoon, closing 2@3 per cent commission; discounts 10 to 12. Sterling Exchange 109½ to 109¾. Gold 108½ to 108¾. Government securities very strong and advanced ½ to ⅝. '62's, 108¾. State securities strong—North Carolina's, old, 31½; new, 14. South Carolina's, old, 49; new, 24.

Cotton dull and drooping; sales 2,423 bales; Uplands 20½ cents; Orleans 20¾ cents. Flour quiet and unchanged. Whiskey dull and lower at 95 to 95½. Wheat steady—winter and western $1 56 to $1 59. Corn active and a shade firmer, Rice 8¾ to 8¾ cents. Pork steady at $14 12 to $15. Lard steady. Naval Stores quiet. Tallow 8¾ cents. Freights dull.

RATES OF FREIGHT.

ARTICLES.	Per Steamer.	Per Sailing Vessel.
To NEW YORK.		
Crude Turpentine, per bbl.	$0 00 a $0 45	00 a $ 00
Tar.....per bbl.	0 00 a 0 00	00 a 00
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.	0 00 a 1 25	00 a 00
Rosin.....per bbl.	00 a 40	00 a 00
Cotton.....per bale	00 a 2 50	00 a 2 00
Cotton Goods, "	0 00 a 1 00	00 a 75
Flaxseed...per bush.	00 a 15	00 a 15
Peanuts.....	00 a 8	00 a 10
To PHILADELPHIA.		
Crude Turpentine, per bbl.	0 00 a 00	00 a 00
Tar.....per bbl.	0 00 a 00	00 a 00
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.	0 00 a 1 00	00 a 1 00
Rosin.....per bbl	0 00 a 00	00 a 00
Cotton.....per bale	0 00 a 1 50	00 a 2 00
Cotton Goods "	0 00 a 00	00 a 0 75
Peanuts...per bush.	00 a 10	00 a 12
Lumber.....	0 00 a 8 00	0 00 a 8 00
To BALTIMORE.		
Crude Turpentine, per bbl.	0 00 a 0 50	0 00 a 0 45
Tar.....per bbl.	0 00 a 0 50	0 00 a 0 45
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.	00 a 90	0 00 a 0 75
Rosin.....per bbl.	00 a 50	00 a 45
Cotton.....per bale.	0 00 a 2 25	00 a ½
Peanuts...per bush.	00 a 11	00 a 00
Lumber.....	0 00 a 8 00	6 50 a 7 00
To BOSTON.		
Crude Turpentine, per bbl.	0 00 a 0 00	0 00 a 0 75
Tar.....per bbl.	0 00 a 0 00	0 00 a 0 75
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.	0 00 a 0 00	0 00 a 0 12
Rosin.....per bbl.	0 00 a 0 00	0 00 a 1 00
Cotton.....per bale.	00 a 00	00 a 2 50
Peanuts...per bush.	00 a 00	00 a 10
Lumber.....	00 a 00	10 00 a 11 00

L. H. & T. C. DEROSSET,

General Insurance Ag'ts,

FIRE, MARINE, LIFE,

North Water Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

oct 11 112-1inch

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, the late Richard M. Bordeaux, on Rocky Point, on the 20th of December, 1871, by the Rev. Jesse T. Jordan, Mr. WILLIE J. SAULS to Mrs. SALLIE A. BUNTING, all of this county.

S. W. VICK. C. P. MEBANE.

VICK & MEBANE,

Cotton Factors,

AND

General Commission Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Liberal Advances made.

☞ Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Country Produce, and orders for the purchase of same solicited.

☞ Bagging and Ties on hand for sale.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current

Beeswax per lb	30 a 31	Lime	0 00 a 0 00
Barrels, Spts T, each,		(from store)	
2d hand	2 25 a 2 50	Rockport	0 00 a 1 50
New	2 75 a 3 00	Rockland	0 00 a 1 50
Candles, per lb.,		Molasses, per gallon,	
Tallow	18 a 20	Cuba, hhds	26 a 33
Adamantine	15 a 16	do bbls	30 a 32
Sperm	50 a 55	Sugar house	22 a 23
Coffee, per lb.,		do bbls	25 a 27
Java	25 a 30	Syrup, bbls	45 a 60
Laguayra	23 a 28	do N. O.	50 a 55
Rio	21 a 25	Naval Stores.	
St. Domingo	25 a 28	Turpentine per 280 lbs	
Cotton, per lb.,		Virgin new	0 00 a 5 35
Ord to Mid'g	16¾ a 19½	Yellow dip	0 00 a 5 35
Strict Mid	19 a 19½	Hard	0 00 a 5 50
Cotton Bagging,		Tar per bbl	0 00 a 2 25
Gunny	13 a 15	Tar in ord'r	0 00 a 2 75
Dundee	18 a 18½	Pitch, City	2 75 a 3 00
Flax	15½ a 20	Rosin, pale	3 00 a 3 50
Double Ancr	18½ a 19½	do No 1	4 00 a 4 50
Rope per lb	7 a 10	do No 2	4 25 a 4 75
Corn Meal,		do No 3	4 50 a 4 25
per bushel	1 05 a 1 10	Spirits turpentine,	
Domestics,		per gal	59 a 62
Sheeting,		Nails, per lb.,	
per yard	11 a 12	Cut	5½ a 6
Yarns, per 5 lb	125 a 150	Oils, per gallon,	
Feathers,		Sperm	0 00 a 3 00
per lb	65 a 90	Linseed	1 40 a 1 50
Fish, per bbl.,		Machinery	1 75 a 2 00
Mackerel,		Kerosene	28 a 30
No. 1	28 00 a 30 00	Pea Nuts	1 50 a 2 10
No. 2	13 00 a 15 00	Potatoes,	
No. 3	00 00 a 00 00	Sweet	75 a 80
Mullets	5 50 a 9 00	Irish, bbl	2 75 a 3 00
Herring,		Provisions, per lb.,	
East	8 00 a 9 00	N. C. Bacon.	
N. C. roe	0 00 a 12 50	Hams	16 a 18
do cut	8 00 a 10 00	Middlings	12 a 12½
do gross	7 00 a 8 00	Shoulders	9½ a 10
Dry Cod	9 a 10	Hog round	12 a 12½
Flour, per bbl, North'n Family	8 75 a 10 50	Western Bacon. (Smoked.)	
Superfine	6 00 a 6 50	Hams	16½ a 18½
Fine	5 75 a 6 00	Middlings	7½ a 8
Ex Super	7 00 a 7 50	Shoulders	6½ a 7
North Carolina,		Dry Salted.	
Family	8 25 a 11 50	Middlings	8½ a 9
Superfine	7 50 a 8 00	Shoulders	7½ a 8½
Glue, per lb	16 a 20	Lard, N. C.	12½ a 13
Gunny Bags	25 a 28	do Northern	10 a 15
Guano, Peruvian,		Butter, N. C.	00 a 50
Per ton	00 00 a 00 00	do Northern	30 a 50
Grain, per bushel,		Cheese	16 a 18
Corn	90 a 1 00	Pork, Northern, per bbl	
Oats	75 a 80	City Mess	19 50 a 15 50
Peas, Cow	1 10 a 1 15	Thin "	0 00 a 0 00
Rice	8½ a 09	Rump	00 00 a 14 50
Carolina	8½ a 9	Hams, per bag 2 bush	1 50 a 2 00
Hides, per lb.,		Liverpool, sack, ground	
Green	6½ a 7	cargo	1 30 a 1 35
Dry	14 a 15	Fremstore	1 45 a 1 50
Hay, per 100 lbs.,		American	1 30 a 1 35
Eastern	0 00 a 1 75	Northern	1 40 a 1 65
Northern	1 40 a 1 65	Sugar, per lb.,	
Iron, per lb.,		Porto Rico	11¼ a 00
English, ass'd	8 a 10	C	12¼ a 00
American, refd	a 10	B	13¾ b 13½
American,		A	13½ a 14
sheet	9 a 10	Crushed	14 a 14½
Swede	10 a 12	Soap, per lb.,	
Hoop,		Northern	5 a 7
per ton	000 00a105 00	Shingles, per M.,	
Liquors, per gal. (dom)		Contract	3 00 a 5 00
Whiskey	1 25 a 4 00	Common	2 25 a 2 75
Bourbon	2 00 a 3 00	Staves, per M.,	
Rye	2 00 a 3 00	W. O. hhd	00 00 a 00 00
Gin	3 00 a 7 00	R. O. hhd	00 00 a 00 00
Brandy	4 00 a 9 00	Timber, per M.,	
do Apple	3 00 a 3 00	Shipping	12 00 a 15 00
do Peach	2 25 a 3 50	Mill, prime	10 00 a 11 00
Lugger, (River.)		Mill, fair	7 50 a 8 00
Fly Bills	15 00 a 17 00	Mill, inferior to ord	5 00 a 6 00
Wilcdo	12 00 a 14 00	Tallow, lb	11 a 12
Scantling	10 00 a 12 00		

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKETS,

FOR THE

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY,

December 28, 1871.

TURPENTINE—During the past week the market for this article has been in an unsettled condition, prices having advanced on yellow dip 35 cents and on hard 10 cents and again declined. The demand has not been so great and some stock has accumulated. The receipts for the week have been good and the stock here is 4,530 barrels against 3,402 bbls. for the previous week, showing an increase of stock of 578 bbls.—the market closing steady at $3 60 for hard, $5 35 for virgin and $5 35 for yellow dip. The sales for the week are as follows:

	Bbls.	Hard.	Yellow Dip.	Virgin
Friday	355	$3 60	$5 35	$5 35
Saturday	255	3 60	5 60	5 35
Monday—No sales.				
Tuesday	230	3 60	5 35	5 35
Wednesday	25	3 60	5 35	5 35
Thursday	225	3 60	5 85	5 35

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—On Friday the market for this article opened weak and a small sale of 34 casks was effected at 61 cents—a decline of 1 cent on Thursday's sales. Since then the market has ruled weak and inactive, and no sales were effected up to Wednesday evening late, when a still further decline was effected and sales made at 62 cents. At the time of closing our report to-day (Thursday,) there had been no sales. The market being very dull and weak at 62 cents. The receipts have been small, and the stock on market at the close of our last review was 6,688 bbls., while the amount of stock here now is 6,581 bbls., showing a decrease of 101 bbls.

ROSIN—With small transactions, we hardly know how to give the true state of the market as the sales for the week have been confined to only two grades (strained and window glass) which have fully maintained prices quoted in our last. The receipts are good while the shipments have been light, allowing 8,811 bbls. to accumulate here in excess of stock December 23d, which was 55,339, making the amount of stock here 64,483 bbls. The sales for the week are as follows: Saturday, 396 bbls. at $8 75 for Pale; Tuesday, 209 bbls. at $4 25 for strained; Wednesday, 825 bbls. at $4 25 for strained (delivered), and $5 50 for window glass.

TAR.—At the close of our review on Thursday last there being scarcely no demand for this article with large receipts the price on Friday declined 10 cents. The stock now on market is 2,312 bbls. against 1,467 bbls. for the week ending December 22d, showing that the stock has increased 875 bbls., which is in shippers' hands. The market has shown the following movement for the week:

Friday	452 bbls. at $2 40 per barrel.
Saturday	No sales.
Monday	No sales.
Tuesday	No sales.
Wednesday	11 " " 2 40 " "
Thursday—No sales.	

Market closing quiet at $2 40 per bbl.

COTTON—In the earlier part of the past week this staple ruled quiet, with no transactions up to-day (Thursday), when a good feeling was manifested and sales have been made which fully maintain quotations given in our last report. The receipts have been very light and the stock here has been reduced by shipments from first hands. The amount of stock in port and afloat is 3,519 bales against 5,147 bales for the week ending December 22d.

We take the following from the circular of the New York Cotton Exchange:

RECEIPTS AT PORTS, WEEK ENDING FRIDAY DECEMBER 22, 1871.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Galveston	1,208	1,100	2,547	1,838	1,876	1,914
N. Orleans	3,640	7,221	7,718	7,357	5,404	8,979
Mobile	3,750	3,825	4,654	619	2,378	2,052
Savannah	3,385	4,564	4,046	4,243	4,755	5,387
Charleston	2,131	2,936	2,654	1,965	2,738	1,369
Wilm'g'n	389	518	474	503	587	539
Norfolk	1,120	1,620	1,251	1,971	1,324	769
Baltimore	194	245	45	49	49	324
New York	1,002	495	450	637	1,440	212
Boston	470	138	43	240	247	485
Various						
Total	17,293	23,362	23,882	19,392	20,494	21,708

The following comprises the sales for the week: 39 bales at 18 cents, 7 at 18¾, 73 at 18½, 5 at 19, and 25 at 19⅛ cents per lb. We quote as follows:

	CENTS.
Ordinary	16¾
Good Ordinary	18
Low Middling	18½
Middling	19 to 19⅛

PEANUTS—The receipts continue to grow larger daily and with a good demand existing. All offered find ready sale. We quote as selling from store at $1 25 to $2 10, as in quality, from ordinary to extra quality.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, the late Richard M. Bordeaux, on Rocky Point, on the 20th of December, 1871, by the Rev. Jesse T. Jordan, Mr. WILLIE J. SAULS to Mrs. SALLIE A. BUNTING, all of this county.

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☞ Bagging and Ties on hand for sale.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current

Beeswax per lb	30 a 31	Lime	0 00 a 0 00
Barrels, Spts T, each,		(from store)	
2d hand	2 25 a 2 50	Rockport	0 00 a 1 50
New	2 75 a 3 00	Rockland	0 00 a 1 50
Candles, per lb.,		Molasses, per gallon,	
Tallow	18 a 20	Cuba, hhds	26 a 33
Adamantine	15 a 16	do bbls	30 a 32
Sperm	50 a 55	Sugar house	22 a 23
Coffee, per lb.,		do bbls	25 a 27
Java	25 a 30	Syrup, bbls	45 a 60
Laguayra	23 a 28	do N. O.	50 a 55
Rio	21 a 25	Naval Stores.	
St. Domingo	25 a 28	Turpentine per 280 lbs	
Cotton, per lb.,		Virgin new	0 00 a 5 35
Ord to Mid'g	16¾ a 19½	Yellow dip	0 00 a 5 35
Strict Mid	19 a 19½	Hard	0 00 a 5 50
Cotton Bagging,		Tar per bbl	0 00 a 2 25
Gunny	13 a 15	Tar in ord'r	0 00 a 2 75
Dundee	18 a 18½	Pitch, City	2 75 a 3 00
Flax	15½ a 20	Rosin, pale	3 00 a 3 50
Double Ancr	18½ a 19½	do No 1	4 00 a 4 50
Rope per lb.	7 a 10	do No 2	4 25 a 4 75
Corn Meal,		do No 3	4 50 a 4 25
per bushel	1 05 a 1 10	Spirits turpentine,	
Domestics,		per gal	59 a 62
Sheeting,		Nails, per lb.,	
per yard	11 a 12	Cut	5½ a 6
Yarns, per 5 lb	125 a 150	Oils, per gallon,	
Feathers,		Sperm	0 00 a 3 00
per lb	65 a 90	Linseed	1 40 a 1 50
Fish, per bbl.,		Machinery	1 75 a 2 00
Mackerel,		Kerosene	28 a 30
No. 1	28 00 a 30 00	Pea Nuts	1 50 a 2 10
No. 2	13 00 a 15 00	Potatoes,	
No. 3	00 00 a 00 00	Sweet	75 a 80
Mullets	5 50 a 9 00	Irish, bbl	2 75 a 3 00
Herring,		Provisions, per lb.,	
East	8 00 a 9 00	N. C. Bacon.	
N. C. roe	0 00 a 12 50	Hams	16 a 18
do cut	8 00 a 10 00	Middlings	12 a 12½
do gross	7 00 a 8 00	Shoulders	9½ a 10
Dry Cod	9 a 10	Hog round	12 a 12½
Flour, per bbl, North'n Family	8 75 a 10 50	Western Bacon. (Smoked.)	
Superfine	6 00 a 6 50	Hams	16½ a 18½
Fine	5 75 a 6 00	Middlings	7½ a 8
Ex Super	7 00 a 7 50	Shoulders	6½ a 7
North Carolina,		Dry Salted.	
Family	8 25 a 11 50	Middlings	8½ a 9
Superfine	7 50 a 8 00	Shoulders	7½ a 8½
Glue, per lb	16 a 20	Lard, N. C.	12½ a 13
Gunny Bags	25 a 28	do Northern	10 a 15
Guano, Peruvian,		Butter, N. C.	00 a 50
Per ton	00 00 a 00 00	do Northern	30 a 50
Grain, per bushel,		Cheese	16 a 18
Corn	90 a 1 00	Pork, Northern, per bbl	
Oats	75 a 80	City Mess	19 50 a 15 50
Peas, Cow	1 10 a 1 15	Thin "	0 00 a 0 00
Rice	8½ a 09	Rump	00 00 a 14 50
Carolina	8½ a 9	Hams, per bag 2 bush	1 50 a 2 00
Hides, per lb.,		Liverpool, sack, ground	
Green	6½ a 7	cargo	1 30 a 1 35
Dry	14 a 15	Fremstore	1 45 a 1 50
Hay, per 100 lbs.,		American	1 30 a 1 35
Eastern	0 00 a 1 75	Northern	1 40 a 1 65
Northern	1 40 a 1 65	Sugar, per lb.,	
Iron, per lb.,		Porto Rico	11¼ a 00
English, ass'd	8 a 10	C	12¼ a 00
American, refd	a 10	B	13¾ b 13½
American,		A	13½ a 14
sheet	9 a 10	Crushed	14 a 14½
Swede	10 a 12	Soap, per lb.,	
Hoop,		Northern	5 a 7
per ton	000 00a105 00	Shingles, per M.,	
Liquors, per gal. (dom)		Contract	3 00 a 5 00
Whiskey	1 25 a 4 00	Common	2 25 a 2 75
Bourbon	2 00 a 3 00	Staves, per M.,	
Rye	2 00 a 3 00	W. O. hhd	00 00 a 00 00
Gin	3 00 a 7 00	R. O. hhd	00 00 a 00 00
Brandy	4 00 a 9 00	Timber, per M.,	
do Apple	3 00 a 3 00	Shipping	12 00 a 15 00
do Peach	2 25 a 3 50	Mill, prime	10 00 a 11 00
Lugger, (River.)		Mill, fair	7 50 a 8 00
Fly Bills	15 00 a 17 00	Mill, inferior to ord	5 00 a 6 00
Wilcdo	12 00 a 14 00	Tallow, lb	11 a 12
Scantling	10 00 a 12 00		

L. H. & T. C. DEROSSET,

General Insurance Ag'ts,

FIRE, MARINE, LIFE,

North Water Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

oct 11 112-1inch

RATES OF FREIGHT.

ARTICLES.	Per Steamer.	Per Sailing Vessel.
To NEW YORK.		
Crude Turpentine, per bbl.	$0 00 a $0 45	00 a $ 00
Tar.....per bbl.	0 00 a 0 00	00 a 00
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.	0 00 a 1 25	00 a 00
Rosin.....per bbl.	00 a 40	00 a 00
Cotton.....per bale	00 a 2 50	00 a 2 00
Cotton Goods, "	0 00 a 1 00	00 a 75
Flaxseed...per bush.	00 a 15	00 a 15
Peanuts.....	00 a 8	00 a 10
To PHILADELPHIA.		
Crude Turpentine, per bbl.	0 00 a 00	00 a 00
Tar.....per bbl.	0 00 a 00	00 a 00
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.	0 00 a 1 00	00 a 1 00
Rosin.....per bbl	0 00 a 00	00 a 00
Cotton.....per bale	0 00 a 1 50	00 a 2 00
Cotton Goods "	0 00 a 00	00 a 0 75
Peanuts...per bush.	00 a 10	00 a 12
Lumber.....	0 00 a 8 00	0 00 a 8 00
To BALTIMORE.		
Crude Turpentine, per bbl.	0 00 a 0 50	0 00 a 0 45
Tar.....per bbl.	0 00 a 0 50	0 00 a 0 45
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.	00 a 90	0 00 a 0 75
Rosin.....per bbl.	00 a 50	00 a 45
Cotton.....per bale.	0 00 a 2 25	00 a ½
Peanuts...per bush.	00 a 11	00 a 00
Lumber.....	0 00 a 8 00	6 50 a 7 00
To BOSTON.		
Crude Turpentine, per bbl.	0 00 a 0 00	0 00 a 0 75
Tar.....per bbl.	0 00 a 0 00	0 00 a 0 75
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.	0 00 a 0 00	0 00 a 0 12
Rosin.....per bbl.	0 00 a 0 00	0 00 a 1 00
Cotton.....per bale.	00 a 00	00 a 2 50
Peanuts...per bush.	00 a 00	00 a 10
Lumber.....	00 a 00	10 00 a 11 00

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WILMINGTON, N. C.

oct 11 112-1inch

CHRISTMAS IS GONE

Notwithstanding the heavy rush at the Live Boot and Shoe Store, a few pairs of those fine Calf Skin Hand-Sewed Boots are left. Those wishing a nice fit should call at

A. L. PRICE'S
Live Boot and Shoe Store.

dec 26 7t—

SUPERIOR COURT—BLADEN COUNTY.

John M. Edge against Maranda Ann Edge, alias Ann M. Edge.

SUMMONS.

It appearing that the defendant is now a resident of the State of North Carolina, it is ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington JOURNAL, for six successive weeks, commanding said defendant to appear at the next term of the Superior Court to be held for the county of Bladen, at the Court House in Elizabethtown, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in February, 1872, and answer the complaint of the plaintiff.

D. BLUE,
Clerk Superior Court.

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NOTICE—

I have appointed Mr. JOHN

Wilmington Journal

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1871.

Abridged from the Carolinian.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Dec. 19th, 1871.

Mr. McClammy introduced a bill to establish an Asylum for insane near Wilmington. Referred.

Mr. McClammy introduced a bill to divide New Hanover county, and lay off other county by the name of Lafayette. Referred.

Mr. Norment introduced a resolution to authorize the Governor to offer an additional reward of $5,000 for Henry Berry Lowrey and $3,000 for each of the other members of the murderous gang.

Mr. Love opposed the passage of the resolution. The reward offered is too large.

Mr. Norment said it would require twenty men to capture Lowrey and his band. Dollars and cents should not be put in the scales against the lives of the citizens of the State. Seven of the best citizens of Robeson county have been murdered by this band of outlaws, within the last twelve months.

The bill proposing amendments to the Constitution of the State was taken up.

Mr. Moore moved that the bill be considered by paragraphs.

The yeas and nays were called, and the motion prevailed.

That portion of the bill which refers to the State debt was adopted.

Mr. Eppes, col., voting in the negative.

Mr. Cook moved to reconsider the vote, whereby the Senate agreed to consider the bill by paragraphs.

Mr. Robbins, of Davidson, called the previous question.

The yeas and nays were called and the call was sustained—yeas 34; nays 11.

Mr. King deprecated the action of the majority in cutting off a consideration of the bill by paragraphs. If the Republican Senators are compelled to vote on this bill as a whole, they will vote against it.

Mr. Graham, of Orange, offered an amendment that the General Assembly may not increase or increase the number of Judicial Districts at the end of each Judicial term. Adopted.

Mr. Norment offered an amendment to take out the pay of the members of the General Assembly.

The yeas and nays were called and the amendment was lost—yeas 15; nays 29.

Mr. Troy moved to amend the bill so as to leave the Constitution just as it is, conniving the support and provision of the Unfortunate people of the State, that is—the insane, the deaf, the dumb, and the blind. Lost.

Mr. Price, col., offered an amendment to take out that portion of the bill which provides for the re-establishment of the old County Courts.

The amendment was voted down.

The bill passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Adams, Albright, Allen, Battle, Brown, Cook, Council, Cowles, Crowell, Currie, Edwards, Flemming, Gilmer, Graham, of Alamance, Graham, of Orange, Green, Latham, Linney, Love, Mauney, Mc Clammy, Merrimon, MoreJead, Murray, Norment, Robbins, of Davidson, Robbins, of Rowan, Skinner, Speed, Troy, Waddell, Whiteside and Worth—33.

NAYS—Messrs. Barnett, Beasley, Brogden, Eppes, Flythe, Hyman, Long, Lehman, McCotter, Moore, Olds and Price.—14.

Mr. Robbins, of Rowan, moved to reconsider the vote whereby the bill proposing constitutional amendments passed third reading, and moved to lay that motion on the table. Carried.

And a resolution to take a recess from and after the 22d of this month to the 2d day of January, 1872. Adopted.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, Dec. 19, 1871.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Fisher, a resolution in favor of the Sheriff of Bladen county. Calendar.

BILLS.

Mr. Stanford, a bill to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors within the town of Magnolia. Referred.

Mr. McNeill, a bill to amend the charter of the town of Rockingham, Richmond county. Referred.

The majority of the Judiciary Committee reported unfavorably upon the resolution to impeach Judge G. W. Logan.

A minority report favoring the impeachment signed by Messrs. Sparrow, Broadfoot, Ashe, Dunham and Waring, was also submitted.

Mr. Sparrow moved that the resolutions to impeach Judge George Logan, be taken up and postponed till to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Loftin introduced a resolution empowering the Speaker of the House to appoint three prominent lawyers to examine Judge George Logan, as to his fitness for the position of Judge, and report to the House. Said committee be empowered to summon Judge Logan for the purpose indicated. Calendar.

Mr. Wilders moved to amend by postponing till 3d day of January, 1872. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Ashe, the bill to raise revenue was taken up and placed on its 3d reading.

The bill passed by a party vote, all the Republicans voting against, except Messrs. Harris, of Franklin, and Guyther, who voted for the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Scott, the bill to allow the Wilmington and Onslow Railroad Company, and the Planters Railroad Company to consolidate, and extend their line was taken up and passed its several readings.

Mr. Ashe introduced a bill to amend the charter concerning the city of Wilmington. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Fisher the resolution to allow J. E. Eldridge, Sheriff of Bladen county to settle with the Treasurer for the years of 1870, was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion, the House then adjourned.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20.

On motion of Mr. Troy, the vote to change the time for holding the municipal elections in Fayetteville from the first Monday in January to the first Monday in May, passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Currie, the rules were suspended and the bill for the relief of the Sheriff of Bladen, was put upon its passage.

Mr. Currie explained that there being no banking house in Bladen county, the Sheriff deposited some $3,000 of his tax money in the safe of a merchant of Elizabethtown, the usual place of deposit, which was lost by a burglary, and he asked to be relieved from its payment. [The committee to whom the bill was referred considered the case one of great hardship, but could not go further than to recommend the extension of the time for the Sheriffs settling with the treasury.]

This amendment was adopted, and the bill as amended passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Norment, the resolution authorizing the Governor to offer additional reward for the capture of Lowery and his gang, was referred to the committee on Propositions and grievances.

Mr. Gilmer, from the committee on education, introduced a bill to consolidate the school laws of the State and to provide for the system of public instruction. Ordered to be printed.

Under a suspension of the rules, the bill to amend sec. 32, chap. 35, revised code, passed its several readings. [Provides for peremptory challenges in cases where life is involved, and 4 in all other cases, for each person on trial, whether singly or jointly indicted.

The bill to amend chap. 29, laws of 1870-71, also passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The special order, the engrossed machinery bill—the bill to provide for the collection of taxes—was considered, the bill being on its second reading. This bill was closely considered by sections and occupied the attention of the Senate till nearly half-past 2 p. m., when it passed its second reading unanimously. The only material amendment mane was to require the listing of taxables, &c., in April, as of old.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20, 1871.

Mr. McNeill presented a petition from certain citizens to prohibit the sale of liquor within one mile of St. Paul's Church, Robeson county; referred.

By Mr. Stanford, a bill to re-enact the act in favor of Sheriffs and Tax Collectors, ratified 10th day of February 1871; referred.

On motion of Mr. Powell, the bill to amend chapter 53, private laws of 1860-'61, was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Broadfoot, the bill to amend section 1, chapter 273, laws of 1868-'69, was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. McNeill, the bill to repeal chapter 104 laws of 1868-'69, was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Jordan, the resolution in regard to the lease of the N. C. R. R. was taken up. [The resolution instructs the fraud commission to thoroughly investigate the matter in all particulars.] The resolution was read by the clerk.

Mr. Johnston, of Buncombe, moved to amend the resolution by raising a joint committee of the General Assembly to investigate the matter; adopted. The resolution, as amended, passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Welch, the bill for the general relief of Sheriffs and Tax Collectors was taken up and passed its third reading.

The Senate bill to re-enact section 15, chapter 37, revised code, was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Lottin, the bill changing the time of holding Superior Courts in the 3d Judicial District, was taken up and passed its several readings.

Mr. Withers, from the Judiciary Committee, submitted the following report on the resolution of inquiry in regard to the passage of an usury law:

"The Judiciary Committee respectfully report that in their opinion this General Assembly could not pass an act to control the national banks chartered under laws of Congress, and there are restrictions in the charters sufficient to prevent the collection of exhorbitant interest. This General Assembly can restrain by proper provision in the charters of any State banks from their taking excessive interest. The committee think it would be unwise and ruinous to enact an usury law, or to attempt in any way to interfere in limiting the rights of indictments in making contracts for the loan of money.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20.

EVENING SESSION.

The following bills passed their second reading under a suspension of the rules:

The bill to enable the city of Wilmington to fund her debt and to issue bonds.

The bill in relation to convicts was put upon its second reading. [Proposes to pay the expense of conveying them to the penitentiary and to refund to counties the sums already paid for that purpose.

The bill then passed its second reading.

The bill was put upon its third reading and failed to pass.

On motion of Mr. Gilmer, the rules were suspended and the bill to amend the charter of the North Western Railroad Company, passed its several readings unanimously.

On motion of Mr. Murphy, the bill to incorporate the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the city of Wilmington, passed its several readings.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Dec. 21, 1871.

Mr. Gilmer, from the committee on immigration, submitted a report, accompanied by a bill, recommending a declared State policy in regard to the subject, and moved the report and bill be made the special order for January 3, at 12 M.

Mr. Troy, a bill to amend the act providing for a cheap chattel mortgage.

Mr. Norment, a bill to protect the citizens of counties and corporations in their county and corporate subscriptions to railroads and for other purposes.

Mr. Graham, of Orange, a bill to repeal chap. 257, public laws of 1869-'70.

Mr. McClammy, a bill to incorporate the Wilmington Ship Canal Company.

Mr. Brogden, a bill to amend sec. 419, chap. 1, title 19, code of civil procedure.

The foregoing bills were appropriately referred.

Mr. Jones introduced the following resolution:

WHEREAS, It is currently reported that Charles B. Blanton, A. A. Warren, and William Lowry, citizens of Craveland county, North Carolina, have been heretofore arrested by soldiers of the U. S. army acting under the orders of certain officers of that army, without warrant of law, and that such citizens have been removed beyond the limits of this State, and are imprisoned in the State of South Carolina.

Now therefore be it resolved by the Senate of North Carolina, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to communicate to this body what information, if any, has come to him of the capture, removal and detention of the above named citizens.

After a long debate, Mr. McClammy called the previous question on the passage of the resolution. The call was sustained and the resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote.

The bill to provide for the collection of taxes, the special order, was put upon its third reading.

The bill was slightly amended and then passed its third reading unanimously.

Mr. Brown introduced a bill to incorporate the Old North State Insurance Company. Referred.

Mr. Norman introduced a resolution instructing the Finance Committee to report on the expediency of selling all the public grounds in the city of Raleigh, except the public squares.

Mr. Cook, a bill to charter the Upper Division of the Yadkin Railroad Company. Referred.

Mr. McClammy introduced a resolution instructing the committee on penal institutions to enquire into the expediency of suspending work on the penitentiary under the present contract, &c. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Linney, the rules were suspended and the following bills passed their several readings:

The bill in regard to the issue of process from Courts of Justices of the Peace in cases where one or more of the defendants reside in counties other than that from which the process issues—20 to 11, and

The bill for the protection of wild deer—21 to 10. [Prohibits hunting between 15th Sept. and 1st of Jan. under certain penalties.]

Price, colored, introduced a resolution concerning the arrest of a certain person.—Went over under the rules.

Mr. Worth, a bill to amend section 7, chapter 257, laws of 1868-'69.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Dec. 21.

Mr. Stanford presented a petition from citizens of Magnolia forbidding sales of spirituous liquors; referred.

Mr. Copeland presented a memorial from citizens of Wayne, to modify existing laws in regard to sale of liquors, to be determined by a majority of legal voters. Referred.

By Mr. Grayson—A bill in regard to witness' tickets in hands of Superior Court Clerks for witnesses from other counties. Referred.

By Mr. Tucker, of Iredell—A bill to amend section 95, chap. 113, laws of 1868 and 1869. Referred.

By Mr. Scott—A bill to amend an act to encourage planting of oysters and clams. Referred.

By Mr. Crawford—A bill to amend articles 6 and 7 of the Constitution, in regard to registration. Referred.

The bill to incorporate the Beaver Creek Manufacturing Company, in Cumberland county, was taken up and passed its several readings.

By Mr. McNeill—A bill to prohibit the sale of liquor within 1½ miles of St. Paul's Church, Robeson county. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Jordon, the Senate resolution in regard to the lease of the N. C. R. R., was taken up and passed its third reading.

On motion of Mr. Ashe, the bill to require State officers to submit estimates of expenses was taken up and passed its several readings.

By Mr. Sanford—A bill for the relief of owners of property seized without a warrant. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Joyner, of Johnston, the bill to amend sections 9, 11 and 13 of chap. 139, laws of 1870-'71, was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. McNeill, the bill for the relief of the Sheriff of Bladen county was taken up and passed its several readings.

The Senate bill in regard to joint contracts was taken up and passed its second reading.

Mr. Johnston, of Buncombe, moved to postpone the Senate bill to amend the Constitution, until Jan. 5th. Mr. Johnston said he regretted very much to make this motion, but he had no other alternative. He would much rather consider the bill now. The motion to postpone prevailed.

The senate bill to allow the transfer of certain causes pending in the late courts of equity in this State was taken up and passed its second reading.

On motion of Mr. Ashe, the bill to incorporate the Dawson Bank, Wilmington, was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Sandford, the bill to incorporate the Willard's Bank, Wilmington, was taken up and passed its several readings.

The Senate bill to amend section 303 C. C. P., was taken up and passed its second reading.

Christmas Carols.

It was Christmas Eve all over the world. In a thousand homes loving hearts, happy or sad, were filled with thoughts of kindness, and sympathy, and love. Busy hands were weaving offerings for the morrow, and busy feet were hastening homeward to cheerful, waiting firesides. In a pleasant homestead a young girl of sixteen was busily engaged in adding the finishing touches to some dainty bit of workmanship. She formed a pretty picture herself, as she sat curled up in the deep window sill, where the fire-light, brightning in the twilight flashed its warm color over her shining hair and delicate cheek. Her soft dark eyes shone with a subdued but earnest light, and the lithe figure managed the dainty material of her work with a graceful and deft manipulation attractive to the beholder. The beholder was a gray-haired man, who occupied the great arm-chair in the window corner of the fireplace, and who leaned upon his cane and watched the pretty maiden, fair young Rosamond, at her work, and smiled to think how like she was to another Rosamond he had known, and loved, and buried, in the years so long gone by.

"Keep good watch, Grandpa," said the fresh young voice. "Don't let anybody scud along your side unbeknownst," as Biddy says; I'm so afraid Papa will steal a march on me. I would'n have him to see this for a pretty. Isn't it a beauty? *Won't* he be pleased with it? Close now, Grandie, dear, don't look so solemn and owlish. It's Christmas Eve. What are you thinking of so deeply.

The old man looked up and smiled.

"I was thinking, Rosie, of how good and how pleasant it is to have Christmas come, and to have one day in all the year on which there is so much good will. I was thinking how all these love gifts that we make to each other, and all the kind feelings we have toward one another, go to form a precious love-gift to the Lord of Christmas. Indeed, the "peace on earth and good will to man" that prevails on Christmas Day, *is* the "Glory to God in the Highest."

"That's beautiful, Grandie, dear,' exclaimed the young girl. 'It's a genuine Christmas Carol. I always did say that my Grandpa's fireside lectures were sermon and hymn all in one. Oh, dearie me, here comes Papa up the steps, with his arms full of bundles. Let me run.' And gathering up her work Rosamond went from the room.

At the same hour that Rosamond's papa ascended the steps of his beautiful home, another father entered the door of an humble cottage not far distant. He bore no Christmas bundles in his arms. His eyes were sad and his manner dejected. Before the cheerful fire, whose ruddy blaze lit up the small, low room, a young girl was kneeling while she toasted slices of bread for the evening meal.

"It's Christmas Eve, Papa," she said, with a lively nod of welcome. "Stoop down and give me a good, sweet *cool* kiss; this fire is toasting my cheeks as well as the slices. Mamma is putting Bud to bed. He went sound asleep on the rug and *wouldn't* wake up. Tea is all ready. I wish Harry was here."

Maybe it was the cheerful firewarmth, or maybe the bright young face and cheery tones of the little daughter that wrought the charm—I only know that the sad eyes brightened to a fond smile as the father looked lovingly into the upturned face of his child. The room was cosey and comfortable, although the furniture was plain and the adornments of the simplest kind. The table was spread for tea, and the cloth, and cups and saucers, and plates, were speckless and shining, and laid with scrupulous nicety. The teapot simmered on the hearth, and within a smooth oval of hot ashes lay the mealy brown jackets that were to form the evening meal. The mother entered the room and greeted her husband with a smile. At the same moment a boyish voice was heard at the door, and a pair of stamping feet on the doorstep kept time to a sort of rude melody that the boy's voice sang to the words:

"Now it is winter, and I am discontent,
My coat is somewhat like an ugly rent,
And all the snow from off the top of the house
Came down into my bosom—squish-ker-souse."

"Harry Minturn, you noisy youngster," exclaim the girl, gayly, as she sprang to open the door, "why, were have you been? You're covered with snow!"

"I should say so," said the boy shaking himself.

"Dame Hinckly's old slant roof avalanched just as I popped under the eaves—hence my *costclounne*. I don't care. It's Christmas Eve, and I've earned fifty cents carrying bundles, and have got too jobs for to-morrow. We'll have a Christmas supper if we don't have plum-pudding and turkey dinner."

"S—sh," interrupted his sister. "Get off your coat and come to tea. We've elegant roast potatoes and toast.

Somehow the brave, cheery boy, and the equally bright and brave sister, made the homely room seem almost radiant, and the sad eyed father and patient mother sat down to the frugal meal with a Christmas carol of thankfulness in their hearts for the peace that was theirs in the gift or their noble-hearted children. True, they were poor and in sore trouble but the trouble came not nigh them in the same manner that it had come to some of their neighbors. They had not ungrateful, rebellious children to wring their hearts with anguish. And they chose to praise God for the blessings He had given them, rather than to repine for what He had denied them.

"We must lose the cottage, Mildred," Mr. Minturn said to his wife when alone with her "but we must not lose our trust in God. Let us sing a hymn of praise. Our home will be sold next week, but we can celebrate our last Christmas in the dear old place with a pleasant sound of carols, can't we?"

When Rosamond went from her grandfather she sought her own room to put by her little treasure.

"A love-gift to the Lord of Christmas," she repeated to herself. "That is beautiful—but I have no such gift. None of mine are meant for Him. I never think such good and holy thoughts of myself."

She glanced over the army of presents she had with such interest prepared.—"Something for every one who will be likely to give *me* something," she said aloud. "And I'd never a thought of any one else. *Christ's birthday, and no gift for Christ.*"

At the table Rosamond's father said: "I heard to-day that the Minturn cottage is to be sold next week under a mortgage. Minturn's been unfortunate lately—out of employment so long. It will go hard with him to lose his home. It won't bring over eight hundred dollars at auction, and the mortgage calls for three hundred more. The interest and costs will consume another hundred. He won't have much left."

'What a pity,' said Mrs. Gale; 'such a good man, and such a nice family. Can't something be done?"

'I don't see what,' said Mr. Gale. 'He asked me to lend him four hundred dollars and take a mortgage, but I couldn't just now. It's too near the close of the year. I need the money in my business.'

'It's too bad. How sad they must be to-night. It quite spoils my Christmas.'

After tea Grandpa called Rosamond into the library.

'Come, Rosie, he said, 'what am I to do? It's too hard for our neighbor Minturn to lose his home this way. I could help him by making a little sacrifice.'

'Oh do help him then,' said Rosamond.

'But if I do, somebody must needs do without the Christmas present I intended to bestow.'

'Well, Grandpa, who would be so selfish as to care?"

"I am afraid my little Rosie will," said Grandpa. "My one gift is intended for her, and it is to cost just four hundred dollars. I have selected it, and intend buying it to-night, and having it sent up in the morning—unless, indeed"—

"Oh, Grandpa! a present for *me* to cost four hundred dollars! *It is—it is* a new piano? Oh, you dear, beautiful Grandpa. Just what I had so longed for. My old, worn-out hurdy-gurdy is a real trial to me,"

She had quite forgotten everything and everybody save the much wished for piano and the generous and doating grandpa.—Suddenly she recollected.

"Oh, Grandpa," she said, "I understand you now. Either I must give up the piano or the Minturns must give up their home."

She threw her arms around her grandfather's neck and hid her face, and the tears that *would* come upon his shoulder. It was a sharp struggle between self-love and Christ-love. The dear grandpa's words came to her mind—"a love-gift to the Lord of Christmas"—and she whispered, as she kissed the old man's silvery locks, "Dear Grandpa, we will not buy the piano. We will made a love-gift to the Lord instead."

"Rose of the world," murmured her grandfather fondly, "you make my heart sing for joy. No music that you could ever have drawn from the piano I had hoped to give you could have yielded me such delight as does your sweet voice now, when it speaks in accents of unselfish love. It chimes in my heart a true Christmas Carol."

"Then each has sung a carol to the other," said the young girl, her face beaming with smiles, "only mine would never have been sung at all had not yours been sung first. Aren't we happy, Grandie? I feel almost as if it were *my* home that was saved."

"We musn't be selfish on Christmas Eve. Get me my coat. I'll go down and speak a good word to Minturn," said the good old man. Tears were in *his* eyes now. When Grandpa returned Rosamond was sitting at the old piano, and the family were singing a Christmas Carol—

"Chime, bells, chime,
Glory be to God above—
Christ has come to live and love,
Chime, bells, chime."

"The old hurdy gurdy sounds splendidly to night, Grandie, dear," cried the young girl.

"Rose of the world," said grandpa, softly, "it is because of the love-gift."

And the Christmas Carols chimed lovingly all the dreamful night, not only in the hearts of the dwellers in the abode of plenty, but in the grateful hearts of those who sang carols while yet in darknes, and to whom the Lord of Christmas had sent his servant with a promise of help for their time of trouble. *"Glory be to God in the highest, and on earth peace, and good-will toward men."—Little Corporal*

Christmas Story—The New Carpet.

"I can hardly spare it, Jeanette, but as you have set your heart upon it, why, I suppose that I must."

The young wife looked with rapture on the ten shining gold pieces.

"One hundred dollars," said she to herself—"how rich it makes me feel. It seems a great deal to pay for a carpet, but 'gold is worth gold,' the old saying is, and a good purchase is worth a dozen poor ones. I'll buy one of the finest and most beautiful Brussels."

Afternoon came; the rosy babe was laid asleep in his cradle, and the little maid received a score of charges to linger by its side every moment till the darling woke up. Jeanette, flushed with eager anticipation, looked her prettiest, and throwing a mantilla over her handsome shoulders, she was just hurrying away, when a loud ring at the door caused a very pettish "oh dear," at the unexpected intrusion.

"Oh, Jeanette—dear Jeanette!" and a pale young creature sank panting upon the sofa; "we are in such trouble—such serious trouble. Do you think we could borrow a hundred dollars? Couldn't you get it for us, Jeanette? You know you said I might rely upon you when trial came, and poor Charles expects every moment to have his little stock of goods attached, and he is so sickly."

The poor young creature almost sank on the floor.

"Can't you obtain the money elsewhere? Have you tried?"

"Yes," answered her friend, despondingly. "People know that Charles is sick, and cannot repay immediately. Oh, it seems to me some creditors have such stony hearts."

Her pitiful voice, and the big tears running like rain drops down her pallid check, almost unnerved Jeanette's selfish resolution. But the carpet, that beautiful carpet she had promised herself so long, and so often disappointed of its possession—she could not give it up. She knew her husband's heart, and that he would urge her to self-denial; no, she would not see him—if she did, it was all all over with the carpet.

"Well," said her friend, in a desponding voice, rising to go, "I'm sorry you can't help me; I know you would if you could, and that is something—but I go back with a heavy heart. Good morning, dear Jeanette."

How handsome the new carpet looked as the sun streamed in upon it, and Jeanette felt proud at the lavish praise of her neighbors. It was a bargain, too; she had saved ten dollars in its purchase, and bought a pair of elegant window shades to match her carpet.

"I declare," said her husband, "this looks like comfort, but it spoils my pleasure to think of that poor Charley Somers; he is dead."

Jeanette gave a slight scream, and the flush faded from her face.

"Yes—for the paltry sum of one hundred dollars, that rascally J—— attached everything in the little shop, and was so insulting besides, that springing up angrily in his bed, Charles ruptured a blood-vessel, and lived scarcely half an hour afterwards."

"And Mary?" issued from Jeanette's bloodless lips,

"She has a dead child, and they say her life is despaired of."

Jeanette trembled.

"Why on earth," continued the husband, "didn't they send to me. I could have easily spared the money for that purpose. If it had stripped me of the last cent they should have had it. Poor fellow!—poor Mary."

"And I might have saved it all," shrieked Jeanette, sinking upon her knees on the rich carpet. "Mary did call here, and with tears begged me to aid her, and I had the whole sum in my very hand, and coldly turned her away. Oh, my God! forgive me!"

In the very agony of her grief, poor Jeanette would receive no comfort. In vain her husband strove to sooth her; she would not hear a word in extenuation of her conduct.

"I shall never forget poor Mary's tears and her sad voice; they will haunt me to my dying day. Oh, take it away—that hateful carpet! I have purchased it with my dearest friend. How could I be so cruel? I shall never be happy again—never!"

Years have passed since then, and Mary and her husband lie together beneath the green sod of the church yard. Jeanette has grey hairs mixed with light brown of her tresses, but she lves in a home of splendor, and none know her but to bless her. There is a gentle Mary, in the household—dear to her as her own sweet children; she is the orphan child of those who have rested side by side for ten long years. Edward is rich, but prosperity has not hardened his heart. His hand never tires of giving out God's bounty to God's poor, and Jeanette is the guardian angel of the needy.

The new carpet, long since old, is sacredly preserved as a memento of sorrowful, but penitent hours, and many a heart owes to its silent influence the prosperity that has turned want's wilderness into an Eden of peace and plenty.

TELEGRAPHIC.

OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 21.

The President's father, Postmaster of the Covington, Ky., postoffice, paralyzed and fell insensible for an hour, but recovered.

The Little Miame train collided with a wagon containing ten women. One boy killed; Mrs. Walker, of Tennessee, hurt, and Peckskill injured.

Thermometer at zero, with the river tight.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.

August Belmont in a card denounces the Times as false and calumnious in several articles associating him with corrupt men in New York.

Jacob Nevan, negro, was committed at Trenton, for attempting to burn the City Hall.

Daniel Drew succeeds the Tweed Director on the Erie Road.

A car bearing Alexis was thrown from the track of the Grand Trunk Road. None of the passengers were seriously hurt.

A special dispatch to the New York Herald, dated Matamoras 20th, says American intervention is confidently expected.

Texas representation is requested in favor of intervention.

Canalvo is threatening Mier.

Cortena's allegiance to Juarez is doubtful.

Martinez is moving on San Louis, and Nararjo on Bacalros.

Valdez who was recently pronounced at St. Carlos, is marching toward Monterey.

The arrest of the steamer with funds from Mexico is expected. Unless the funds arrive, pronunciamento here is probable.

CABLE DISPATCHES.

LONDON, Dec. 21.

The Prince of Wales is gradually gaining his strength.

Dr. Gull will be made a Baronet, and Dr. Lowe will be Knighted.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Dec. 21.

The Senate passed the House resolution staying the funding of the State debt which goes to the government.

The police raided seven faro banks. The first interference since the war. They made a clean sweep.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 21.

In the Ku-Klax court to-day the defense introduced testimony to show that threats of whipping and carving the whites had preceded the outrages upon colored persons. A number of indictments were found by the grand jury, who were discharged until next week.

In the Legislature to-day the Governor's friends tried to force a vote on impeachment, but were defeated. This is regarded as a great victory for the impeachers.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Dec. 21.

Martin Alley, who killed Robert Petteway two months since, was to-day convicted of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to 18 years in the penitentiary.

TENNESSEE.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 21.

A person who last evening escaped from Lake Village, heard screams from women and children, whom he saw marching down the Levee. The sheriff of the county has applied for Federal troops, fearing that the colored militia will fraternize with the insurgents. Every white person who was able to obtain conveyance has left the county. The Governor of Arkansas has sent his Adjutant to the scene, but in the meantime the Republican and Conservative citizens have united in a petition for Federal troops.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21.

The people cross the Delaware river on ice opposite the city.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 21.

The eastern bound mail train ran off the track near West Newton from a broken rail. Fifteen persons were hurt, two fatally. The Express car is in the river.

MASSACHUSETS.

LOWELL, Dec. 21.

The thermometer is eight degrees below zero.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.

South American letters report forty shocks of an earthquake in nine hours at a town named Oran. The streets opened and every house tumbled into ruins. The volcano burst forth in Province. Further injury of the subterranean connections along the line of the Andes is apprehended.

BY HAVANA CABLE.

HAVANA, Dec. 21.

Dr. Howard, who has been awaiting trial at Cienfuegas for aiding the rebels, has been sentenced to eight years in the penitentiary.

CABLE DISPATCHES.

LONDON, Dec. 21.

The steamer Delaware, which sailed this week from Liverpool for Calcutta, was totally lost yesterday off Scilly Island. All on board are supposed to have perished.

PARIS, Dec. 21.

A new Cabinet has been formed. Sagasta is President, and Dr. Blas is the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The government will now move for a dissolution of the Cortes.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.

Thirteen cases small pox since yesterday noon.

Judge Bedford has been exonerated of the charge of defrauding the city treasury.

CABLE DISPATCHES.

LONDON, Dec. 22.

The Pall Mall Gazette has a special dispatch from Windsor that accounts from Sandringham are not quite so favorable. The pulse of the Prince is higher, and considerable anxiety is felt at the castle.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 22.

There are heavy rains and winds throughout the State. The merchants lose heavily by the delay of the delivery of their Christmas goods from the East. They threaten to sue the Union Pacific Road.

GEORGIA.

COLUMBIA, Dec. 22.

Gov. Scott, with a view of preventing the postponement of a vote on impeachment, sent a message to the Legislature this morning, covering the proclamation convening that body in an extraordinary session at noon to-morrow.—The Governor's supporters then pressed a vote on a motion to strike out the resolving clause of the impeachment resolution. The motion was finally carried. Yeas 63; Nays 32. This defeats the impeachment.

Then came another proclamation from the Governor, revoking the one issued a few hours previous. The Legislature, at 3 o'clock, in pursuance of a concurrent resolution passed last week, adjourned until January 5th.

In the Ku-Klux trial, Mr. Chamberlain closed the argument for the prosecution in the case of Whitesides and Mitchell. The jury is now out making up a verdict.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.

The reporters who arrived here from Annapolis, to spend the vacation of the court, express their opinion freely that the prosecution has failed to make case against Mrs. Wharton. A conviction is highly improbable.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 23.

Sargeant has been elected Senator.

The rain continues in floods in many localities.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.

Comptroller Green's debt statement for the city and county is ninety-five and a half million dollars; cash in the treasury nearly seven million dollars; unadjusted claims six million dollars.

Conolly's bondsmen have qualified for one million dollars, but additional retainers will probably hold Conolly in Ludlow jail over Christmas. The proceedings are regarded as a persecution instead of prosecution.

The weather is very foggy. Sleet and rain have been falling since midnight.

A man has been arrested for abducting, chloroforming and outraging a school girl. Madame Florence was arrested as accessory. They were held to bail in $5,000 each.

OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 23.

Resolutions were introduced by the Board of Aldermen adverse to the ten million dollars subscription to the Southern Railroads. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Claims.

A Memphis special dispatch says that three hundred negroes passed through armed, and left there ostensibly for Helena, but evidently for Chicot county.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 23.

The mail train on the Western, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Road ran off the track and collided with a bridge. Three of the employes were killed and twenty passengers were injured.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Dec. 23.

The House passed a joint resolution suspending the payment of interest on the public debt due January 1st, pending the consideration of the same resolution in the Senate.

The House, previous to adjournment, passed unanimously a resolution declaring their purpose to disregard no just obligation.

Both Houses then adjourned to January 2d.

Rev. James B. Taylor, Corresponding Secretary of the Southern Baptist Foreign Mission is dead, aged 69.

Marine Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 23—Noon.

Arrived—Steamers Wisconsin, E. Sherman and C. Remna.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.

Arrived—Staamers Leo, City of Mexico and Caspian.

CABLE DISPATCHES.

LONDON, Dec. 23—5 o'clock.

The Prince of Wales continues to progress toward recovery. No increase of fever.

LONDON, Dec. 23—2 o'clock.

The Prince of Wales was quiet last night, and his progress towards convalescence is slow.

PARIS, Dec. 23.

Stater Chausey succeeds Cisy as Minister of War, who goes to Washington as French Minister.

OHIO.

YOUNGSTON, Dec. 23.

A broken rail wrecked the freight train near this place to-day. One person killed.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.

The health officer of Brooklyn declares that the small pox is now under control.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 23.

The Democrat has received a special dispatch that the authorities have taken all necessary measures for the restoration of law and order in Chicot county.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.

The departments here were closed to-day.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.

Sidney E. Morse, a brother of the Professor, is dead; aged 78 years.

H. W. Andrews was arrested to-day for forging the name of Chas. Leland for $2,000.

It has been raining here all day.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 23.

Extensive damage has been done along the Corson river. No trains from Stockton or Sacramento. The only communication is by water.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 23.

The papers will not be published on Tuesday morning.

Cape Fear Agricultural Association.

CAPE FEAR AGRICULT'L ASS'N,
WILMINGTON, Dec. 22, 1871.

This association, much the largest one in the State for the promotion of "Agriculture, Commerce, and the Mechanic Arts," joins heartily in the call for an Agricultural Convention, at Raleigh, on the 11th of January, made by Mr. Battle, President of the State Society, has instructed me to appoint as many delegates to attend the aforesaid Convention as I thought proper.

I have therefore appointed the following gentlemen, members of this association, delegates to the Agricultural Convention to be held as before stated, and I earnestly request as many as possible to attend and aid by their counsel the works of improvement to be brought before them:

DELEGATES.

COLUMBUS COUNTY.

T S Memory, H C Rockwell.

MARION COUNTY, S. C.

W S Mullins.

BRUNSWICK COUNTY.

Thomas McIlhenny, John D. Taylor, Dr W G Curtis, D S Cowan.

NEW HANOVER.

Dugald McMillan, R K Bryan, C W McClammy, S A Ashe, G Z French, S S Satchwell, D T Durham, J D Powers, L A Hart, A R Black, J A Engelhard, R H Cowan, Jas A Willard, Henry Nutt.

SAMPSON COUNTY.

A A McKoy, W A Faison, Dr C Tate Murphy, Owen Fennel.

DUPLIN COUNTY.

F A Newberry, Jno C McMillan, O R Kenan, Louis Froelich, Isaac B Kelly, Elias Faison.

WAYNE COUNTY.

R T Fulghum, Dr B F Arrington, T A Grainger, E B Borden, A Day, A J Galloway, John Swann.

WILSON COUNTY.

J S Woodward, R J Taylor, J D Barnes, Willie Daniel, W D Roundtree, J W Dunham.

EDGECOMBE COUNTY.

Gov H T Clark, Jas R Thigpen, John S Dancy, M Weddell.

HALIFAX COUNTY.

Peter E Smith, J H Whitaker.

NASH COUNTY.

Henry D Williams.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

W L Steele, A Dockery, O H Dockery, S W Covington.

ANSON COUNTY.

E R Liles, Wm Battle, A J D argan.

ROBESON COUNTY.

Alex MacRae, John M McKinnon, John McNair, W S McDiarmid.

BLADEN COUNTY.

T D McDowell, D Cromartie, Dr W A Bizzell, J C Currie.

Other names will be announced.

S. L. FREMONT, Pres't.

[All papers in this district are requested to publish.]

The Burning of Warwick Castle.

The destruction of this famous castle by fire, which took place on the 3rd instant, is an event of more than ordinary interest, for the varied historical and romantic associations which clung to and clustered around its venerable walls and towers. The New York Times furnishes a sketch of its history and contents, which will be read with varying emotions, for that venerable pile contained a brief epitome of England's history, and was a symbol and record of her glorious past:

The origin of Warwick Castle, or at least of the first buildings that stood on its site, is so remote as to be quite obscured by the mists of time. It is known that the ancient Britons had a stronghold here, the commanding position of the spot, overlooking the Avon and the surrounding country, enabling them to make a bold stand against the Roman invader. When the Saxons came they built, as with York Minster, a fresh structure on the old foundations. Traces yet